FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 NOVEMBER 1984

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The resumption of the talks followed the release of three of the four Shi'ite leaders arrested by the Israelis on 8 November after the completion of their interrogation, according to Jerusalem radio. However, Israel has no intention of releasing the remaining detainee, Muhammad Faqih, the Amal Movement's leader in southern Lebanon, because of his suspected involvement in the attacks on the IDF, the radio added. On the other hand, Beirut radio reported that the Amal Movement has received information indicating that Faqih will shortly be released.

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Meanwhile, Junblatt's forces engaged in further clashes with Army positions in the Suq al-Gharb area, according to Voice of the Mountain and the Christian radios, Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

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Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir left for Tunis to discuss the convocation of the PNC with a Democratic Alliance delegation, Tunis radio reported. While Khalaf and al-Wazir confirmed that all arrangements have been made for convening the PNC in Amman on 22 November, they indicated that if a general agreement is reached in Tunis the session might be postponed until a later date. On the other hand, PLO official Faruq Qaddumi said in remarks cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio that the decision to hold the PNC is "decisive and final," although dialogue with the Democratic Alliance will go on while the session is in progress. As for PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum's position, in a Damascus radio interview he observed that over the past 14 years no PNC session has met on schedule. It is the speaker's prerogative to call an ordinary session, he insisted, and contacts with "about 150" members of PLO groups, as well as a petition signed by 37 PNC members in Amman, reveal opposition to convening the PNC without a previous "comprehensive dialogue."

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Further Reportage on PNC Convocation

Speaker Al-Fahum Interviewed

JN141433 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Interview with PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum by an unidentified correspondent in Damascus — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Is an 8-month delay in convening the PNC a significant matter for you and for the PLO in general?

[Khalid al-Fahum] It would be preferable for the PNC to be held on time. However, over the past 14 years, not a single session was held on schedule. The least delay in any session was 9 months. The 14th session was delayed for 2 and 1/2 years. I would like to tell you that during the past 14 years, we were supposed to hold 14 sessions. Holding 7 sessions in 14 years illustrates that there was always a delay in convening the PNC. Why the delay? Because the PLO is not a party, nor is it a movement that includes persons who have various thoughts, trends, and inclinations. [sentence as heard] We agree on a single strategy but we have a right, left, and center. Even in the same organization you find these different currents. We have many Palestinian groupings. Not all the Palestinians are on their own soil. They are not even living in one Arab country. There are interactions between the Palestinians and their Arab hosts. All these factors affect holding the PNC. We were always very careful to reach agreement before holding the PNC, because the PNC is the supreme body; it should not be divided. Any division in any other body can be tolerated but not in the PNC. Therefore, we used to hold meetings in which the Presidium Office, the PLO Executive Committee, the secretaries general, the nonpartisan Palestinian functionaries took part in order to agree on a date and venue for the PNC session. That is why the PNC sessions were delayed.

This also applies to the present session. If we hold the PNC in Amman on 22 November, then it will not be preceded by comprehensive consultations or dialogues among the various Palestinian forces. Therefore, since the ninth session, when I became speaker, there was always a delay in the PNC meetings. The delay averaged 1 and 1/2 years.

[Correspondent] Therefore, this is not the first time that the PNC session has been delayed?
[Al-Fahum] The least delay ever was 9 months.

[Correspondent] In his capacity as your assistant speaker, Salim al-Za'nun says: We, meaning Fatah, want to hold the PNC soon because Syria and the factions, which he says are under Syria's domination, want to hold a PNC meeting on their own. To what extent is this statement true?

[Al-Fahum] Our position has been clear from the very beginning. First, Salim al-Za'nun, who is the PNC's deputy speaker, is not right. I made my position clear from the beginning; namely, that I will not call for a divided PNC. I reject division no matter from what quarter it comes. Therefore, it is not true to say that Syria rejects holding the PNC so that it can establish another one. The PNC is there and nobody has the power to abolish the PNC or change it. The PNC is its own master. No Arab state has power over it. Second, I have never felt that the Syrian brothers interfered in this issue. Nobody has spoken to me on this subject. I have never heard anybody say that Syria wanted to hold another PNC.

[Correspondent] Since the speaker of the PNC is the only one who is authorized to call a PNC session, does the PLO or a committee formed by the PLO chairmanship have the right to issue such a call?

[Al-Fahum] To be exact, there is no post called the PLO chairman. We have the PLO Executive Committee chairman; this is very clear. When you said chairmanship of the PLO, I did not understand you. We have an Executive Committee, a PLO Central Council, and a PNC. This is the leadership of the PLO. The rules are clear; the call for holding an ordinary session is the prerogative of the speaker and only the speaker. It is not the prerogative of the deputy speaker or any other person. As for the emergency or extraordinary session, the rules say that the Executive Committee can call for an emergency session at any time. They also say that one quarter of the PNC members can call for an emergency session at any time. They should inform the speaker about this. If the speaker does not call for the session, these members have the right to convene the session at the time and in the venue they deem appropriate. This is if the session is an emergency session, and this is not an emergency session.

[Correspondent] Therefore, we can say that no committee such as the one announced by Salah Khalaf in Amman yesterday and which includes 'Arafat and three other Fatah Central Committee members has the right to extend invitations for convening a new session of the PNC.

[Al-Fahum] Only the PNC speaker has such a right, and a preparatory committee may assist him. But a committee cannot be formed because this is not an extraordinary PNC session, this is an ordinary session, and only the PNC speaker can do such a thing in consultation with the PNC Presidium, the Executive Committee, the secretaries general, and the functionaries or the Palestinian citizens who are not members, just as happened during all the past session.

[Correspondent] In your memorandum addressed to 'Arafat yesterday and published in the papers, you say that you will begin contacts with the concerned Palestinian parties and sides.

[Al-Fahum] I have begun contacts. I held contacts with our brothers in the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the National Alliance, as well as with six of the PLO Executive Committee members in Damascus and a number of PNC members in Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, and the UAE. All of them informed me that they are opposed to the convocation of the PNC session on 22 November and that they will support the convocation of the PNC only after holding a comprehensive dialogue and agreement. These members number about 150.

[Correspondent] Therefore, we can say....

[Al-Fahum] I am sorry to interrupt you. I have received a petition signed by 37 PNC members in Amman. I did not demand such a petition from them. The petition is in front of me, and I think

that this was published in Jordanian and Syrian papers. It was also broadcast. They insist that the PNC should be convened only after a comprehensive dialogue.

[Correspondent] What do you mean by a comprehensive dialogue?

[Al-Fahum] A comprehensive dialgoue can be achieved by a meeting of the all the effective Palestinian forces in the PLO; namely, the PNC Presidium Bureau, the PLO Executive Committee, the sectretaries general of all the groups of the resistance movement, and other Palestinian dignitaries who are members of the Central Council.

[Correspondent] In his message addressed to you, 'Arafat said that the PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Tunis on 4 January, 1984, and decided to invite the PNC for convening a session. Did that meeting have a quorum?

[Al-Fahum] According to my information, it had a quorum. Nine attended the meeting, but there were several loopholes. First, the other PLO Executive Committee members were not invited. Second, this decision was made in January and I was informed of it only 4 days ago. Moreover, it was outdated. We have divisions. We have new developments in the Palestinian arena. How can a decision be made and told to the PNC speaker 11 months later?

[Correspondent] Do you expect the PNC to convene in Amman?

[Al-Fahum] In my capacity as PNC speaker and out of my national responsibility, I hope that it will not convene because it will result in further Palestinian division. There are many divisions and the convocation of the PNC will further these divisions. This may lead to the destruction of the PLO, which has been the main apparatus for the past 20 years. Therefore, we should not relinquish it. I hope that the PNC members will not respond to this invitation and complete the quorum because any PNC session without a quorum is not considered legal.

WAFA Correspondent Discusses Meeting

GF101120 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Brothers, the WAFA political correspondent wrote the following under the headline: The Palestine National Council Will Convene No Matter What the Challenges Are. He wrote: With the order issued by Yitzhaq Rabin, the Zionist war minister, with regard to banning the members of the PNC from attending the meeting wherever it is held, the scandal became complete and the matter became clear in a way that allows no room for speculation. Israel went along with well-known sides and added its weight to their pressure to prevent the PNC from convening — even if this results in preventing the attainment of a quorum by political pressure or even by military pressure.

This is clear to us. Israel has an excuse. It is logical that it will not prevent the PNC members who are living in the occupied territories from attending the PNC meetings. It actually does not recognize the PLO and consequently does not recognize its policy — as it basically does not recognize a people known as the people of Palestine. Israel's behavior can be understood. But what is incomprehensible is that the same well-known sides exceed Israel in imposing all the pressure and capabilities to influence the region, and whatever is around the region, to prevent the Palestinian people from practicing their role and their legitimate right in controlling their own affairs. Disapprobation is not possible in light of the current situation, because when these sides realized that the PNC will certainly convene with the will of the Palestinian people and with the will of their strugglers, their fighters, their national institutions, they requested the aid of Rabin to back them and accompany their pressing move with the aim of preventing convocation of the PNC.

What is taking place is a terrible scandal. It also represents the collapse and deterioration of the situation. What we are sure of is that neither of these regimes or Israel — in association with them — nor even the United States can bring about the suspension of the PNC. We say that neither this nor any other side can prevent the convocation of the PNC. The PNC will convene shortly — definitely this month. The PNC will be ensured the honorable quorum which will represent the will and capability of the Palestinian people to surmount the decay of the region to those who believed that they could criminally tamper with the history of the people who dedicated their presence with a struggle baptized with blood and great sacrifice. We would like to tell them that they are mistaken. As for the Palestinian people, they will convene their PNC in accordance with their national will. The Palestinian people will not allow any side — no matter how tyrannical or how many lies are told — to infringe on their independent will. Throughout our 20-year armed struggle, we succeeded in liberating our will in preparation for liberating the land. No one can have the absolute right to chain this will no matter how great, famous, or well-known for oppression and killing, or for being an example of a dictator.

Fatah's Khalaf Arrives in Baghdad

JN141637 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, arrived in Baghdad from Amman at noon today on an official visit. He was received by the chief and members of the liberation movements' bureau in the Iraqi RCC; Brother 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member; Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq; and a number of PLO cadres.

PLO Leaders Reportedly Meet in Amman

LD142019 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] An informed source in Amman has pointed out that Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad conferred this morning in the Jordanian capital with the 62 PNC members resident in Amman, and with independent Palestinian dignitaries. They discussed issues concerning the meeting of the Palestinian parliament. The source mentioned that Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, and Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Com-

mittee, left the Jordanian capital today on their way to Tunis for a 2-day meeting of the sides to the Palestinian dialogue.

In this context we recall that the Palestinian meeting will be held between Fatah, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, and a delegation from the Democratic Alliance, which includes the PFLP, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party. The alliance's delegation left for Tunis yesterday.

On the other hand, Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian armed forces, and Abu Iyad confirmed that all arrangements have been made for holding the PNC in Amman on its scheduled date of 22 November. But if a general agreement is reached in Tunis with the delegation of the Democratic Alliance, the PNC meeting might be postponed until a later date.

PLO Radio on Procedures To Convene

JN142054 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Commentary by radio's political editor]

[Text] With the arrival of Brothers Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] in Amman, the scene has been set for the preparations to convene the PNC in the Jordanian capital. In this regard, we must point out that the two Palestinian leaders have come to Amman at the invitation of its government, and that this invitation and the quick response to it has removed from the Jordanian and Palestinian sides any suspicions [shawa'ib] that had once existed in their relationship. And as already announced, Fatah and the Palestinian national groups and figures supporting it have also provided the quorum for convening the PNC.

Therefore, the procedural measures have begun to convene the PNC on 22 November. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a cable to Brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the PNC, asking him in the name of more than one quarter of the council members to convene the council according to the procedures and rules. Due to his personal attitude or Syrian pressure, Al-Fahum has not responded to this request. So, a team from the Executive Committee, including the chairman of the committee, will address the invitations, also according to procedures and rules, to all PNC members to attend the council's 17th session. This is how all the procedural measures are moving toward 22 November, when the Jordanian capital will host a very important Palestinian event.

Convening the PNC this time was not an easy job. It went through all sorts of internal Palestinian dialogue in the hope of achieving national unity that would make the various Palestinian groups resist the influences of Arab capitals. It also went through all types of mediations with Damascus and others in the hope of freeing the Palestinian-Arab relationship from the ambitions that want to make our cause and people cards in the game of tutelage, compromise, and dispute. Furthermore, it went through all Arab capitals in search of a veneue that would not arouse the sensitivities of the strange inter-Arab relations.

The PNC's 17th session went through all that. The task was not easy for the Palestinian leadership and Fatah and all the Palestinian national groups, figures and masses supporting it. Undoubtedly, neither the Palestinian leadership nor Fatah and its supporters regret the time and effort devoted to this noble Palestinian objective. But lack of regret does not mean accepting the failure of certain parties to the Aden agreement in respecting their signatures. It also does not mean allowing Damascus to exploit its weight and status in order to paralyze Palestinian national institutions and their decisions and march. That would mean accepting the Arab capitals' unjustified sensitivities.

It is time Palestinian willpower was freed from all these chains that prevent self-expression. It behooves every Palestinian, whether he is an independent or a member of a group, to exert every effort today to free himself within the framework of this wholesome, free, Palestinian willpower. Our people and the history of their struggle will not pardon any person who stays away from the people's ranks and the tasks of national struggle on the testing day. No doubt, the PLO leadership, Fatah, and the others who decided to convene the PNC want the response to present a most beautiful picture of the Palestinians, whether on the level of the PNC itself or on the level of public expression. Since they have always worked in a most democratic way, they will not spare any effort to allow a free expression of this democracy, provided it does not conflict with the Palestinian people's free, independent willpower.

Al-Fahum Asked To Call Session

JN142020 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] An official PLO source announced in Tunis today that 151 PNC members have sent a petition to PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum in which they demanded holding the PNC in Amman on 22 November. The source said that based on this petition and on the provisions of Article 8 of the PLO regulations, the PNC will definitely convene on the abovementioned date in Amman. The source added that the PLO Executive Committee had asked Al-Fahum, through proper, constitutional channels, to convene the PNC in Amman on 22 November.

West Bank Plans Rally

JN141715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1535 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Popular and youth organizations and unions as well as national figures in the occupied homeland have announced their preparations for a popular rally to back the decision of the legitimate Palestinian leadership and to express solidarity with the 17th session of the PNC. They also decided to stage demonstrations, processions, and popular meetings to confirm the Palestinian masses' solidarity with their historical leadership headed by Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. They announced that 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 November will be the days of the popular rally in support of the PNC and the legitimate leadership's historic decision.

A public rally was held at 1500 yesterday at Bi'r Zayt Univeristy to prepare for the big public rally on the aforementioned days. Photographs of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar are already displayed in Nabulus, Hebron, and the Palestinian camps.

Slogans have also been raised supporting the PNC session and rejecting the Syrian regime's interference. The slogans also support the PLO's legitimate leadership headed by Brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

'Arafat To Arrive in Jordan 'Next Week'

JN150810 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Jordan next week after it has been finally and definitely decided to hold the PNC session in Amman on 22 November.

DFLP Opposes Move To Convene

JN141833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] We have learned from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] that the front's Political Bureau has studied the proposals that were presented by 39 PNC members in Amman and decided to welcome these proposals without any reservations.

The Political Bureau decided to call on the Palestinian forces, factions, and functionaries to support these proposals, which call for revitalizing the PLO bodies, that is, the Executive Committee, the Central Council, and the PNC, within a defined time limit. The DFLP called for stopping the current unilateral measures to hold the PNC and warned against any unilateral steps.

PFLP Condemns 'Arafat Plan

JN142058 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Palestinian resistance groups continue to condemn 'Arafat's call for convening the PNC in Amman, and warn against any participation in the PNC session because it will lead to further division and fragmentation in the PLO. Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, has announced the front's support for PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum's call for an immediate national Palestinian dialgoue and for guaranteeing appropriate circumstances for its success.

In a statement today, he also emphasized that the convocation of the PNC on the date and place fixed by Yasir 'Arafat will not serve the higher national interest of our people and revolution.

PPSF on Anti-'Arafat Alignment

JN141858 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the PLO Central Council and spokesman for the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF], in a press statement today called for the immediate resumption of dialogue between the Palestinian National Alliance and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance as a prelude to a national alignment comprising all Palestinian groups, figures, and functionaries that are opposed to the course of deviation, capitulation, and division in order to reach a national political accord and a comprehensive organization that will from a suitable basis for convening the 17th session of the PNC.

He also called for confronting 'Arafat's divisionist move, which is intended to provide a cover for the Jordanian regime before beginning negotiations with the Zionist enemy and joining the U.S. political settlement. He also urged members of the PNC and all devout Palestinian Arabs to confront this serious move by 'Arafat which paves the way for joining the U.S. political settlement on the basis of the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan to liquidate the Palestine question and to abort Palestinian national struggle.

Palestinian Dissidents Reportedly Move to Beirut

NC130633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Information received by our correspondent in Al-Biqa' says that the Palestinian dissidents' command has recently moved a large number of dissidents from Al-Biqa' to western Beirut in order to confront 'Arafat's loyalists in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Sanaa VOP Criticizes Arab Leaders' Support for Reagan

GF121950 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers, at last the U.S. Presidential election battle has ended in favor of President Reagan who has been reelected to the White House for another 4-year term. The U.S. election campaign preoccupied the minds of the majority of the Arab leaders. The results of the election satisfied the wishes and desires of these leaders because they wanted Reagan to return to the U.S. Administration.

The reason why some Arab leaders wanted Reagan to return is because they thought Reagan was more capable than his election opponents in settling the Middle East problem. We strongly believe that this assumption is absolutely wrong and is based on the illusions of some Arab leaders. These leaders suggest that a settlement in the region should be reached through the U.S. administration, while forgetting their Arab role and contribution to this settlement.

For the information of those fancied leaders who look forward to a settlement through Reagan and his administration, we will cite some of the U.S. practices against the Arabs and their wishes and aspirations during the era of President Reagan so that they can realize the facts. We think that they do realize these facts but they are overweening and we think that this obstinacy reflects their inability to do something and their failure to work. They instead leave their work for others to do as they want.

During President Reagan's first term the U.S. Administration continued ignoring the rights of the Palestinian Arab people — these rights which were recognized by the all countries through the United Nations and the legitimate rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine are the same rights for which the armed revolution of the Palestinian Arab people erupted. But, the U.S. Administration under the leadership of Reagan denies these rights. During his era Zionist aggression increased against the Arab lands, especially Lebanese lands when the Palestinian revolution operated from these lands. We recall in particular the expanded Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution in the summer of 1982 — this aggression which was blessed and approved by the U.S. Administration which provided the Zionist aggressors with all the military, material, political, and moral aid in an attempt to crush the Palestinian revolution and destroy it completely.

Even after the exit of the Palestinian revolution from Lebanon, Reagan and his administration continued to describe the PLO and its fighters as terrorists and threatened to chase them. During the Reagan era the racist Zionist entity managed to receive from the U.S. Administration financial and military aid that totaled more than all the aid which this entity had previously received from the United States since 1948. During his era Zionist terrorism increased against our citizens and lands and the number of the Zionist settlements on the soil of Palestine increased. During his era the U.S. Administration signed with the government of the Zionist enemy a strategic alliance which is basically aimed at striking at the Arab nation and its interests and ambitions.

During the Reagan era the U.S. Administration refused to supply some Arab countries, especially Jordan, with weapons so that these countries could defend their territories in the face of continuous Zionist aggression. During his era the Red Sea and the Nicaraguan coasts were mined. During his era the opponents of the Sandinist revolution were supported and Grenada was invaded. The slogan of defending human rights which was raised by the U.S. Administration itself was aborted.

These are only a few examples of the many incidences indicating that the return of Reagan to the White House will bring nothing new for us and for the Arab nation and that, seeing a daily deteriorating Arab situation, the United States has already decided its position against the Arabs and against their rights.

We reemphasize that Reagan's new presidential term will witness attempts by the U.S. Administration to [words indistinct] around the Arab nation as long as it remains [words indistinct]. The only thing which can pull the Arab nation from its feebleness is an agreement on a unified common policy in face of the U.S.-Zionist policy. Otherwise, the Arab will and aspirations will be further undermined and Zionism and U.S. imperialism will achieve further gains at the expense of the Arabs. Anyone who thinks otherwise definitely must be blind and ignorant.

SPA: Islamic Body Grants Egypt Membership

LD111635 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 11 Nov — The General Assembly of the Islamic Chambers has decided to impose an effective economic boycott against Israel. The assembly called on Muslim states to adopt practical measures to realize the economic prosperity of the Palestinian people as a result of this boycott. At the end of its fifth session, which lasted 5 days, the assembly decided that Egypt become a member of the Islamic Chambers in accordance with the resolutions and the recommendations of the fourth Islamic summit held recently in Casablanca.

QATAR

Saudi Paper Interviews Amir Al Thani

GF131424 Doha QNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has called for the revival of Arab solidarity, emphasizing that a unified Arab stand is a sure guarantee for safeguarding Arab rights and confronting the challenges and perils that menace the Arab nation.

Shaykh Khalifah called for renouncing differences and giving priority to the higher Arab interest. He expressed regret at the state of disunity and fragmentation which the Arab nation has reached and emphasized that the only party profiting from this situation is our common enemy and those who wish us evil and who plot against us.

The amir of Qatar expressed astonishment that, while everybody concurs that the continuation of such a deteriorating situation is dangerous, there has been no initiative capable of putting an end to this tragic trend or at least restraining it. He said that the formula for getting out of this abyss is simple in form but important in content, namely a return to the principles and common denominators which spring from the higher interests of the Arab nation and its common destiny. The amir added that the first requirement to put this formula into practice is to avoid all that is liable to cause disputes and create blocs, as a first step toward joining forces and reviving that solidarity which, by itself, is a guarantee for the preservation of our rights and the restoration of those rights which have been usurped.

In a comprehensive interview with the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, jointly published with Qatari newspapers today, Shaykh Khalifah stressed that the existence of all these factors is a prerequisite for the success of any Arab summit conference.

Shaykh Khalifah referred to the urgent issues on the Arab scene, including the proposed international conference to discuss ways of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. He pointed out the difficulties facing this proposal posed by its rejection by Israel. He said that the way to surmount this difficulty is to adopt a unified Arab stand — and hence the importance of reviving Arab solidarity. The amir added that even if this difficulty is surmounted and an international conference is held, its success in achieving positive results for the Arab side depends on the cohesion of a unified Arab stand, a stand that is capable of exerting sufficient pressure to execute these results.

Shaykh Khalifah pointed out that the Arab position must be based on the peace plan approved by the 1982 Fes Arab summit which enjoyed wide international sympathy and was viewed as a correct basis for a just settlement that guarantees the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

In reply to a question regarding the current situation on the Palestinian scene and its effect on the Palestinian cause and international support for it, the amir said: One can in fact notice the decline in international sympathy for the Palestinian cause. What I fear most is a further erosion of this sympathy because of the continuing divisions among the factions of the Palestinian resistance movement, which together form the PLO. Consequently, the PLO faces grave danger, and the years of effort and struggle which once carried the Palestinian cause to the most prominent place among the world's principal causes and achieved wide international recognition for this fraternal people and for the PLO may be lost.

Shaykh Khalifah remarked that the solution to the Palestinian disputes is in the hands of the Palestinians themselves. He said that as brothers of the Palestinians it is our responsibility to urge and encourage them to settle their differences and unite in order to preserve their cause and their unity so that they may attain the honorable objective for which they have struggled and still struggle, namely the restoration of their usurped rights and living in their homeland with security and freedom.

On the role of the Arab League and its position regarding Arab disputes, the amir told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the Arab League is an embodiment of our Arab world with all its positive and negative aspects. He said: What happens in the Arab world is reflected either positively or negatively on the Arab League which is automatically affected by the nature and impact of these events. He indicated that the present weakness and ineffectiveness of the Arab League is an expression of the state of disunity and fragmentation which the Arab world is going through.

On his expectations regarding the U.S. role in the future in working toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East, the amir said: Actually I cannot foresee what the Reagan administration will do following the presidential elections. I am, however, fully confident that any move by the United States or any other great power toward a settlement or proposing an initiative for a settlement or responding to proposed initiatives depends on the strong and effective developments that the Middle East will experience. Foremost of these developments is the extent of the solidarity of the Arab countries and the effectiveness of such solidarity.

Shaykh Khalifah said: Recently there have been international signs indicating the possibility of activating the frozen situation in the region, though these indications have not been very clear. Whether these signs will grow stronger in the future and produce practical steps toward a settlement, or fade and be aborted following the U.S. Presidential election, the Arab countries must be alert and prepared through their solidarity to confront any new developments.

The amir stressed the need for ending the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means. He expressed the hope that Iran will show an attitude similar to that of Iraq in responding to all the peace proposals which have been made so far, so that the necessary foundation may be laid for peace negotiations between the two parties capable of stopping the bloodshed and securing the legitimate rights of both sides.

Shaykh Khalifah referred to the position of the GCC states, saying that they warned from the beginning that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war will lead, in one way or another, to its expansion and the involvement of other parties in it. These fears

have been realized in what has come to be called the tanker war in the Gulf, which poses a direct and serious threat to all the countries in the region and to the freedom of international shipping in this vital waterway.

The amir added: It was natural for the GCC countries to coordinate their stands toward the new developments brought about by the Iraqi-Iranian war. They adopted measures on various levels to defend their rights and interests and the freedom of international shipping. He said that facing the international community with its responsibilities by referring the issue to the UN Security Council are among such measures. The Security Council adopted a resolution calling for respect for international shipping and the interests of the nonbelligerent countries, he added. The amir reaffirmed the complete readiness of the GCC countries to make all possible efforts to end the war between Iran and Iraq.

Asked if the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is in the interest of the big powers, the amir replied: Perhaps there is some truth in such a claim in view of the financial gain reaped by the big powers that sell arms to the two belligerent parties and in view of the political gain achieved from the two parties exhausting each other and finding pretexts for the big powers to intervene in the area. However, a certain positive development in the attitude of the big powers and their desire to contain the war and perhaps create a climate that will contribute toward ending it has been observed recently.

His highness lauded the accomplishments made by the GCC countries in all fields. He referred to what has been achieved in the field of foreign policy with regard to increased intensive coordination, whereby the GCC countries are adopting unified stances toward major issues confronting the Gulf region, the Arab world, and the Islamic world. He added that there has been progress in coordination in the economic field toward an economic agreement, at a time when cooperation in the military field among the GCC armed forces has mushroomed. This is demonstrated in the bilateral and the collective joint maneuvers which are held every now and then, in addition to the approval of the draft unified defensive strategy that was endorsed unanimously during the Abha ministerial meeting last September. His highness also pointed out that the outcome of all the activities in all these fields will be discussed by the next summit in Kuwait. He said: As in past meetings, we will set views and broad lines for our procession to the next stage.

Answering a question as to what has been accomplished with regard to the achievement of "economic citizenship," his highness said that if the term economic citizenship refers to economic unity, then we have set the basic groundwork for this through a unified economic agreement. This agreement is designed to ultimately convert the GCC countries into one common market — in light of which economic activity will be freely practiced by the citizens of every GCC country in the other GCC countries. He pointed out that attainment of this goal requires time and effort as the GCC countries have been keen from the very beginning to adopt gradual steps that are sound and compatible with planning.

Referring to the principle adopted by the GCC countries — namely that "the security of the region is the responsibility of its inhabitants" — and the ways to uphold this principle, the amir said that prior to the establishment of the GCC all the GCC countries believed in this principle in view of their anxiousness to keep the area free from foreign intervention and international conflicts. He said that the GCC countries have in fact embodied this principle and placed it within a clear framework that made it effective. He noted that such a framework includes constant coordination among the commands of the armed forces of the GCC countries, joint bilateral and collective exercises, the establishment of a joint defense force, and the conclusion of security agreements among the GCC states.

Shaykh Khalifah said that one of the most important defense measures adopted recently was the approval at a meeting of GCC defense and foreign ministers of a joint defense paper that defined the essential bases of a GCC defense strategy, a strategy that requires the establishment of joint institutions for armament, training, and organization with the aim of achieving an integrated or unified defense policy to confront any threat to the region's safety and security.

Referring to the scope of coordination among GCC countries and to the forms of unity that could lead to such coordination, the amir said: In light of the attempts in the Arab world to join into unions or federations -- attempts that have not been successful for several reasons, such as lack of preparation and acting impulsively, and in view of our conditions and circumstances in the Gulf region -- the GCC countries have from the very beginning been anxious to ensure that all the steps taken are well-studied. Various forms of cooperation and coordination have in fact been implemented and these forms can in the future provide the substance for some kind of unity, federation, and confederation.

Asked about the effect of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the economies of the area's countries, the amir said: The continuation of the war for such a long time and its possible repercussions have created fears for the region's security and interests. This has prompted the area countries to increase their budget for defense and security which in turn has had an effect on the economic situation in general. He noted that these developments have coincided with the glut on the oil market. He said that like other Gulf oil exporting countries, Qatar's oil revenues have fallen and this was reflected in the state's general budget. He noted that in light of the fall in revenues the government has followed a fiscal policy based on rationalizing expenses and reducing them to the minimum without diminishing the standard of services and the requirements for development, particularly in vital economic sectors. He asserted that the economic measures adopted by Qatar are adequate in dealing with the situation.

Asked about Qatar's plans to diversify its sources of income, the amir said: Ever since independence one of our main objectives has been to diversify the sources of income in order to reduce reliance on oil which is a depletable commodity. In order to achieve such an objective we have sought to set up some heavy industries so that they can provide additional revenues.

Shaykh Khalifah noted that the Qatari Government has decided to go ahead with the development of the Al-Shamal field, one of the biggest natural gas fields in the world. A joint agreement has been signed with two companies — one is British and the other is French — which will participate in liquifying and exporting the natural gas. The government is also currently holding contacts to guarantee the marketing of the products of the Al-Shamal field in the future. The Al-Shamal field will also supply local industry and services with their natural gas requirements.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-JAZIRAH Raps Howe Visit to Israel, British Policy

PM121541 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir article: "The Other Dimension of the Presence of Jewish Ministers in Thatcher's Cabinet"]

[Text] One political fact which Britain cannot deny is that Britain is historically responsible for planting the Zionist entity in the heart of the Middle East, in Arab Palestine. That is so not only because it was a British foreign secretary who made the Balfour Declaration, giving it his own name, but also because of British open as well as secret support for Jewish immigration during the British occupation and mandate in Palestine and assistance to the Zionist organizations in setting up the Zionist entity. That historical responsibility, which the Arabs have so far failed to exploit, gives a special significance to any British move in the Middle East. Britain, which was the first international side to fragment the Palestinian entity and cause Palestinian suffering, should be the first international side to seek to remedy the situation with the same seriousness and enthusiasm it demonstrated in its efforts during and after World War I to create the Zionist entity.

It seems that Britain does not want to shoulder its responsibility or at least does not see the importance of Palestinian justice or righting the wrongs suffered as a result of British imperialist policy in Palestine. In Britain's view the Palestinians are even inferior to the Africans of Rhodesia which, thanks to British efforts, is now known as Zimbabwe. This is perhaps due to the absence of serious Arab pressure on Britain such as, for example, the pressure brought to bear on Britain by Communist China to ensure the return of Hong Kong after its lease expires.

The point is that the foreign secretary of Britain, a country historically responsible for everything that has happened to Palestine and the Palestinian people, is now in occupied Palestine. With a typical British diplomatic choice of words open to various interpretations, he is said to have made statements at a press conference held in the occupied Arab territories yesterday indicating that the positions of the British and Zionist governments are close. "Both sides have shown more understanding of political differences," and "there is a high degree of identity of political views" are some of the things he has been quoted as saying.

In view of these statements observers following the British foreign secretary's visit believe that Sir Geoffrey Howe's position is close to the Israeli position. In their opinion, Howe "is adopting a more friendly attitude toward Israel than his predecessors Lord Carrington and Francis Pym," which, they say, means that Britain is now more understanding.

Therefore, one can say that under Thatcher, whose Cabinet has more Jewish ministers than ever before, Britain has taken two steps toward the Zionist entity and has stood still or moved backward in its relations with the Arabs. Howe's reference to the Palestinian right of self-determination is of no consequence because the British are the last to remember such things and they were the first to deny the Palestinians that right by enabling the in its relations with the Arabs. Howe's reference to the It can generally be said that British-Israeli relations are on the verge of a new honeymoon. This is quite in line with Zionist designs which have brought Shim'on Peres to power in a political move of opening to the West to improve the Zionist entity's image which was shaken during the Likud's reign. The Zionists seem to have taken their first step in that direction through Britain, whose prime minister intends to visit occupied Palestine, thus ending previous British reservations regarding such a visit, something which no other British prime minister dared to do before. The prime minister is doing this to please her several Jewish colleagues in the Cabinet.

Briefs

Assistant Defense Minister — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has issued a decree appointing Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn Sa'ud al-Sa'ud as assistant for Civil Aviation Affairs, with the rank of minister, to the minister of defense and aviation and inspector general. [Summary] [*Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Nov 84 GF*]

Saudi-Bangladesh Loan Agreement — Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance and national economy minister, today signed an agreement at the headquarters of the Saudi Development Fund to provide a loan of 31 million riyals to Bangladesh. This money will be used to dig three wells to explore for oil and gas in Bangladesh. The agreement was signed on behalf of Bangladesh by Mohammad SayedUzzaman, adviser of the Bangladesh president for economic affairs and deputy finance and planning minister. [Excerpt] [*Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84 GF*]

UAE

AL-KHALIJ: Algerian, Saudi Leaders on Arab Summit

GF141714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 14 Nov (WAKH) — In its issue today the Al-Shariqah based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* says that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Medina this week was aimed at initiating the call for holding the next Arab summit in Riyadh on its fixed date in November. The paper relates Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Algeria on the eve of Bendjedid's departure to Saudi Arabia. It says that the intensive talks that were held between King Fahd and Bendjedid concentrated on the Arab summit in light of developments in Libyan-Arab relations since the announcement of the Libyan-

Moroccan unity, the resumption of diplomatic and political relations between Egypt and Jordan, and expected developments in the Arab Gulf region.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper adds that the Arab summit will be preceded by intensive Arab contacts in a final effort to reach expiation between Syria and the PLO leadership. The paper continues by saying that the first signs of success of these efforts will be manifested in reaching an agreement on postponing the convening of the PNC in Amman on 22 November. These sources believed that the efforts of Algeria and the PDRY are supported by the Soviet Union which is still calling for PLO unity and cohesion.

These sources added that the success of Algeria and the PDRY in making expiation between Syria and the PLO leadership will enable the summit to be held under natural conditions, because it will represent a beginning for a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation. According to the same sources, the summit will also discuss resumption of Arab-Egyptian relations. The Baghdad meeting resolutions will either be adopted or revoked. These sources concluded by saying that Algeria has given assurances that Syria will participate in the summit with the political weight that the summit resolutions require.

Briefs

Law Violators Arrested — Dubayy, 11 Nov (WAM) — The Labor Investigation Administration at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has carried out an investigation campaign in cooperation with the police in the Al-Humariyah area in Dubayy which resulted in arresting 53 violators of the law who have abandoned their sponsors. Among these violators eight are infiltrators who have been working as coolies in the market. [Excerpt] [*Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1724 GMT 11 Nov 84 GF*]

Trade Balance — Abu Dhabi, 12 Nov (WAKH) — The UAE trade balance achieved remarkable surplus of 13.8 billion dirhams during the first half of 1984 compared to 11.3 billion dirhams achieved during the first half of 1983. The UAE Central Bank reported that UAE oil exports for the first half of 1984 reached 208 billion dirhams, thus marking a slight increase over the same period in 1983, which reached 20.7 billion dirhams [figures as received]. This implies UAE's commitment to the production share assigned by OPEC, which is 1.2 million barrels a day. The latest bulletin of the Central Bank reported that the UAE's gas exports made an increase of 9.1 percent reaching 2.4 billion dirhams, compared to 2.2 billion dirhams for the same period last year. The overall exports and reexports reached 28.8 billion dirhams during the first 6 months of this year, compared to 27.6 billion dirhams for the same period last year. [Excerpts] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Nov 84 GF*]

PDRY

Chairman Receives Arab Diplomats in Warsaw
GF141514 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Dispatch from Jamal al-Khatib, Aden radio correspondent in Warsaw, on 14 November — recorded]

[Text] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met at his residence in the Polish capital, Warsaw, at 1500 Aden time [1200 GMT] today, with the heads of the Arab diplomatic corps in Poland.

During the meeting, the comrade secretary general asked them to convey his greetings to the leaders of their fraternal countries. He expressed his satisfaction at the development of PDRY relations with their fraternal countries, affirming the PDRY's concern for developing these relations so that they will serve the interests of the struggle of the Arab peoples for democarcy and social progress.

During this meeting, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad talked about the serious developments in the Arab region, pointing out the continuation of the U.S. policy of terrorism against the Arab peoples and the threats posed by the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. He referred to the issue of the PNC's convocation and affirmed that the PDRY will continue to adopt its principled stand out of its concern for the PLO's unity and in order to resist attempts to rupture the unity of the PLO, stating that these attempts do not serve the interests of the Palestinian people and that they harm the unity of the Arab and the Palestinian national liberation movements. The comrade secretary general explained the significance of the unified work of all the Arab progressive forces for the sake of the unity and cohesion of the Arab national liberation movement forces, including the unity of the PLO.

During this meeting, the comrade secretary general briefed the Arab ambassadors on the fruitful results which were achieved in his visits to the GDR and Poland and pointed out that the two visits were not designed to serve only the relations between the PDRY, the GDR and Poland, but also to deepen the friendship, cooperation, and solidarity among the socialist and Arab countries and peoples. During this meeting, the Arab ambassadors on their part expressed their joy at meeting with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and they welcomed him. They praised the PDRY policy of continuing to develop the relations of friendship between the Arab and socialist countries, so that they will serve the struggle of the Arab peoples and their national and pan-Arab interests.

Briefs

USSR Friendship Delegation Departs — The delegation representing Soviet-Yemeni friendship today left Aden after taking part in the Yemeni-Soviet friendship week. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 84 GF*]

Mubarak Receives Congressman, New Envoy to U.S.
NC150746 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, the new Egyptian ambassador to the United States. The ambassador stated after the meeting that he received President Mubarak's instructions regarding his new mission in Washington. He said Egypt hopes that President Reagan's second term will be characterized by active diplomacy and great effort for the establishment of peace in the Middle East and for the achievement of a just solution to the Palestinian problem. He said that Egypt's relations with the United States are good, and that President Mubarak constantly holds contacts and consultations, and exchanges messages with all the parties concerned, particularly with the United States, with a view to promoting the Middle East peace process.

President Mubarak also received U.S. Congressman Charles Wilson. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo. The U.S. congressman stated after the meeting that his talks with the president dealt with the multi-faceted bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States to which the United States attaches extreme importance. He added that the talks also dealt with the peace efforts. He said that President Mubarak is a man of peace and persistently seeks peace.

Soviet Deputy Minister Arrives for 10-Day Visit
NC131801 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA) — Vladimir Pavlovich Barybin, Soviet deputy minister with the Ministry of Social Security RSFSR [Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics], arrived in Cairo this evening from Moscow at the head of a delegation on a 10-day visit to Egypt. During the visit the delegation will meet with Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and social affairs, and with senior officials at the ministry. The delegation will also visit a number of rehabilitation centers within the framework of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in that field.

Mubarak Receives Message From DPRK's Kim Il-song
NC141528 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at the Al-'Urubah Palace this afternoon O Chin-u, the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, who said that he forwarded a message from DPRK President Kim Il-song dealing with the means to promote the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Egyptian and Korean peoples.

Defense Minister Attends Firing Demonstration
NC142016 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, witnessed a practical live-ammunition firing demonstration today involving some of the Egyptian and foreign weapons and planes exhibited at the Cairo international fair of defense equipment. The exhibition was staged to demonstrate and permit an assessment of the weapons' practical capabilities.

The 2-hour demonstration, held in the desert area of west Cairo, was attended by His Excellency Fahar Ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs in the Sultanate of Oman; the Chinese and North Korean defense ministers; Dr Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; a number of Egyptian ministers; and the commanders of the principal branches of the Armed Forces.

Also in attendance were the visiting Arab, African, and foreign military delegations at the fair, as well as the foreign ambassadors and attaches in Cairo.

The firing demonstration was carried out in two stages. First, an Egyptian 35mm antiaircraft gun was fired at a remotely controlled Commando-2 plane, the size of which is 1/80th that of a normal fighter aircraft, from a distance of 1.5 km. The plane took a direct hit. Next a French antitank Milan missile was fired at a tank from a distance of 800 meters, then a French Apilas infantry antitank missile was fired at a target consisting of a block of reinforced concrete. An Egyptian gun fitted to a T-55 tank, to increase the tank's fighting ability and enhance its armor-piercing capability from 28 to 39 cm, was then fired at two fixed targets from a distance of 900 meters. This was followed by the firing of an Italian OF-40 tank gun. This is a main battle tank that offers enormous protection against atomic radiation. It was fired at two fixed targets from a distance of 900 meters.

In addition, an Egyptian towed 122mm Howitzer, which is capable of rapid action and has a high strike capability in all directions over a 15 km range, was fired at two fixed targets 800 meters away.

Next, an Egyptian long-range 130mm gun, with an effective range of 27 km, was fired at two fixed targets 800 meters away.

A 122mm self-propelled gun of joint Egyptian-American-British production was then fired at a fixed target 800 meters away.

An Egyptian Saqr-30 missile system, which compares to the most modern kinds of international armament, given the increased destructive capability of its multipurpose warheads, carrying both antipersonnel and antiarmor bombs, was also fired. Five Saqr-30 missiles were discharged at targets 30 km away.

The first stage of the firing demonstration ended with the collective shelling of targets at a distance of 13 kms. Egyptian 122mm and 130mm caliber guns as well as the Egyptian B-10M 21 rocket system, which can fire 30 rockets in 50 seconds, participated in the 3-minute shelling. There were direct hits on all targets, both stationary and mobile.

The second stage of the firing demonstration included air displays and aircraft fire. Included in the air display was the giant French Super Buma aircraft, which dropped 24 paratroopers.

Following this, a formation of the jointly produced French-Egyptian Gazelle helicopters carried out an air display to demonstrate their abilities. The helicopters fired antitank missiles, directly striking their ground targets.

Two Tukano planes, jointly produced by Egypt and Brazil, then carried out an air display for the first time in Egypt, to exhibit the high potential of this kind of aircraft, used primarily for training. Finally, a formation of the Alfa jet aircraft, jointly produced by Egypt and France, dropped bombs and fired rockets at ground targets.

Omani Official Concludes 3-Day Visit, Departs

NC141834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Fahd ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for defense and security affairs, left Cairo for home today after a 3-day visit.

Interior Minister Receives UAE Police Director

NC141930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has emphasized that Arab security is interrelated and that the Interior Ministry welcomes cooperation and coordination with all Arab security organizations in training and exchanges of expertise and information. The minister made this observation today on receiving Lieutenant Colonel Saqr Ghabbash, UAE police college director, who is currently visiting Cairo. Ghabbash gave the minister a letter from Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs, dealing with cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the fields of police work and security.

NPUG Central Committee Issues Statement

PM091121 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 24 Oct 84 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Central Committee Final Statement"]

[Text] At the end of its meeting on Friday night, the Central Committee of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party issued a statement reviewing the most important issues it discussed. The following is the full text of the statement:

On 18 October 1984 the NPUG Central Committee held its seventh plenary session.

The Central Committee reviewed a detailed report prepared by the party General Secretariat dealing with the political situation, its effect on the elections, the method of the party's preparations for the People's Assembly election battle, and the lessons learned from this battle. The report also contained a section on organizational problems under the headline: "Tasks of Party Work Are the Greatest Challenge." The report concludes with proposals regarding tasks in the coming stage.

The committee also discussed a report by the management board of the *AL-AHALI* newspaper and adopted a decision regarding it.

At the beginning of its meeting, the committee heard a report by the party secretary general dealing with the party's views of the present political situation on the local, Arab, and international levels and defining the party's stand on many recent events. The Central Committee decided to include the secretary general's speech in the documents of this session.

This session was of particular importance in view of the fact that it came following the biggest political battle of the masses fought by the Egyptian left in its contemporary history. The session gained further importance since it has been charged with the task of preparing the ground for the most important party work since our party was established, namely the second party congress.

This session was held without the participation of a number of Central Committee members and many other colleagues who have been thrown in jail simply because they are accused of supporting the aspirations and urgent demands of the working people, of defending the rights of Kafr al-Dawwar workers and all the Egyptian workers, and of refusing to allow the poor in Egypt to be denied their legitimate right to a dignified life. The meeting greeted and expressed appreciation for all those colleagues and pledged to support them in pursuing our party's path toward achieving our great dream and the dream of all Egypt — a homeland enjoying freedom, socialism, and unity.

The Central Committee noted that this meeting took place during an extremely critical international situation in which the viciousness of U.S. imperialism and its frenzied efforts to put all mankind on the brink of total confrontation are escalating. At the same time this imperialism is stepping up its attempts to place the whole area in which we live under its total domination with the help of Israel and many Arab rulers who are openly working to tighten the U.S.-Israeli ring around the area.

But the escalation of popular movements and the victories they achieve, whether in Central America or Africa, and the heightening Arab opposition to U.S. and Israeli conspiracies — opposition basically symbolized by the brave Lebanese resistance battles being fought by the Lebanese National Front and which are an expression of the most honorable and courageous Arab stand in the face of the colonialist and Zionist enemy — this escalation is in itself an expression of the failure of the imperialist plan, marks the beginning of its defeat, and confirms that the peoples are capable of defusing the U.S. bomb which is intended to endanger this planet.

On the domestic level, Egypt has for some time been witnessing a number of popular movements involving various factions and bodies. These have included movements by men of the judiciary, lawyers, tax collectors, and customs officials. More recently there was the movement by Kafr al-Dawwar workers, who rose in defense of their rights and the rights of Egyptian workers and poor.

All these popular movements are not only evidence of the failure of the plans of reaction and its parasites; not only a warning to those who ignore these movements or try in vain to suppress them with police methods which are ineffective and incapable of crushing growing popular movements that express the people's genuine interests; but also, over and above all else, they confirm

the correctness of our party line and its direction, and our unwavering trust in the masses and in their abilities and resources.

The Central Committee has devoted a significant part of the meeting to preparing for an extremely important organzational, political, and ideological event — preparing for the second party congress.

This congress will not be a mere organizational or bureaucratic procedure, nor a strict implementation of the provisions of the statute. Rather it will be a new revival for our party and a launching point for further action to build a party more mass-oriented, more unified, and more capable of mobilizing within its ranks those forces to which it has always addressed itself, whose rights it has defended, and within whose ranks it has worked.

As the Central Committee is holding its meetings at this juncture, it is deeply aware of the strong enthusiasm in the ranks, leadership, and broad base of the party, thanks to our rapport with the mounting mass movements that incessantly voice their demands and express their views regarding the contradictions and conflicts in the increasingly acute crisis our country is experiencing.

The Central Committee feels unbounded confidence in the correctness of the ideological, political, and organizational principles which our party is adopting and whose soundness has time and again been proven. Our party has faced pressures and intimidation and is capable of facing them with a sense of total responsibility and by doing its duty when the situation calls on it to do so.

Our party has in the past 8 years experienced the confrontation which you all know and which both friends and foes know. It has proven to be a solid party that will not retreat a single step in the face of pressure or in times of difficulty. Rather, our party will forge ahead without fear of police measures or press falsehoods. Our party will press forward on its path not only because it is the path of defending the interests of the people and the homeland but also because time has proven that it is the right and necessary path.

The party will press forward inspired by past experience and by the firm resolve of the people and the country. It will devote all its efforts toward achieving greater cohesion with the masses and winning the honor of defending them and their interests regardless of the price. Our party shall continue the march on its path, the path of Egypt's freedom, socialism, and unity, as this is the only path of our party.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on U.S., Egyptian Nuclear Program

PM131053 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 8 Nov 84 p 6

[Dr 'Ali al-Din Hilal article: "The United States and the Question of Financing the Egyptian Nuclear Reactor"]

[Text] Obviously, the question of financing the Egyptian nuclear power stations was on the agenda of President Husni Mubarak's talks during his recent visit to France and Germany, as was indicated in the press. Although the question of nuclear reactors was discussed more than once, and there is still current debate regarding the feasibility of building them and the accuracy of energy consumption figures on whose basis the decision to build them is going to be made, it is observed that the question of financing these stations has not been given sufficient importance, despite the many devclopments and the fact that it was discussed in the international press. It is important to ponder the political and economic background of this discussion.

The major development in this subject occurred on 5 August 1983 when the U.S. Export-Import Bank sent a telegram to major banks in France, Sweden, Canada, Japan, Germany, Britain, and Belgium advising them that it had decided not to finance the construction of nuclear power stations in Egypt and that "the project does not provide a guaranteed basis for the repayment of the loan."

The importance of this measure lies in the fact that the bank was not satisfied with announcing its unwillingness to provide finance but also tried to persuade Western banks to follow its example. This is evident in the nature of the criticism contained in the bank's telegram, one paragraph of which says:

"The following factors, which have been studied carefully, have led to the making of this decision. In view of the volume of the resources required for the project and the low cost of electricity in Egypt, financial estimates for the project indicate that its profits will come from the Egyptian Government's budget, which is suffering from a major deficit. The country's deteriorating economic situation does not allow it to borrow the large sums of money needed for an infrastructure that yields no return and the study of the technical feasibility of the project has raised questions regarding the safety of the proposed location. The requirements of the infrastructure, such as port facilities, housing, roads, and energy for building the project, will considerably increase its cost. There is also a shortage of administrative skills as well as a feeling that the potential problems have not been sufficiently studied and there is no commitment to face them."

Leaving aside the technical evaluation of these observations, which is not the field of this writer, what is surprising indeed is that these observations about the Egyptian economy come from a U.S. Government bank at a time when U.S. experts and U.S. aid are playing a basic role in this economy, a role whose achievements have been praised in reports by many U.S. economic and political bodies. So which of the two evaluations shall we believe?

What is strange also is that this rejection by the U.S. bank should come after almost 10 years of U.S. political pledges to support Egypt's efforts in this field. In the first joint statement following President Nixon's visit to Egypt on 14 June 1974 the principles of relations and cooperation between Egypt and the United States were declared. These included cooperation in the spheres of economy, science, medicine, culture, and nuclear energy.

On more than one occasion the U.S. Administration has declared its willingness to pass on nuclear technology to Egypt. During President al-Sadat's visit to Washington in November 1975 Kissinger and [former Egyptian Foreign Minister] Isma'il Fahmi

issued a statement of principles saying that "the cooperation agreement will enable Egypt to purchase nuclear reactors from the United States for the generation of energy."

It is no secret that the U.S. Administration saw that Egypt's nonratification of the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons constituted a stumbling block to passing on nuclear technology to it for fear that it might use it for military purposes. This question was openly raised in the U.S. Senate. Therefore, on 15 November 1981, Egypt ratified the treaty and a statement issued by the Egyptian Government on this occasion expressed the hope that the industrial states will pass on nuclear technology to Egypt.

Egypt was not content with this. To prove its good intentions to the maximum, it accepted to abide by guarantees to allow inspection of its nuclear power stations to a greater extent than called for by the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons. On 29 June 1981 it signed a bilateral agreement with the United States under which it gave all the guarantees necessary for carrying out inspection of the nuclear stations.

At the time U.S. officials welcomed Egypt's signing of the agreement and described it as an example of the safe passing on of technology.

Egypt did not conceal the fact that its objective behind signing this agreement was to obtain nuclear technology from the United States. And so the agreement contained the following:

"The two parties note that the agreement will allow the transfer of nuclear technology and reactors from the United States to Egypt for the generation of energy."

All this happened while Israel was refusing to ratify the treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

With the completion of the legal and constitutional procedures concering the agreement in Egypt and the United States and with its coming into effect on 1 January 1982, it appeared as if the last obstacle to the building of nuclear power stations in Egypt had been removed. For this reason the Egyptian Government, on 31 March 1983, invited tenders from international companies to build these stations.

In the midst of all this the U.S. Export-Import Bank announced its disinclination to finance the project and called on the other Western banks to do the same. Why?

There are no official U.S. statements or data explaining the reasons for the bank's attitude, particularly since it is not a private bank but part of the U.S. Administration and therefore is supposed to express the latter's views and obligations.

We have before us three possibilities and interpretations:

Interpretation one: The United States does not wish to see Egypt in possession of nuclear technology. The obstacles it raised before, such as the need to sign the treaty banning the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and others, were aimed at making Egypt abandon the idea, particularly since there was strong political opposition to such a step in view of Israel's refusal to do the same. The United States is either afraid that Egypt might use this technology in the military field or that it does not wish Egypt to have this technological capability in view of the new vistas it would open for it or the resources that it might make available to it.

Interpretation two: It is that Israel and the Zionist influence in the United States are afraid of the military use of this technology and, on a wider plane, of the consequences Egypt's possession of this technology would have on the strategic balance in the area in view of the potential for develpoment, land reform, and industrial development it would create.

Interpretation three: It is as some U.S. comments said — the bank's decision is based on purely economic and technical considerations and that in the absence of directives from the U.S. President the bank looked at the subject from a purely commercial aspect.

But this explanation does not tell us why the U.S. President did not inform the bank about the U.S. political commitment to Egypt to build these stations and to pass on technology to it. Is it possible that matters to which Egypt gives the highest precedence and plans to which it attaches great hopes for its economic development plan can be discussed without political directives?

Briefs

New Vatican Ambassador — Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) — Giovanni Moretti, the new Vatican ambassador to Egypt, arrived in Cairo tonight. He was met at Cairo Airport by Ambassador Isma'il Mubarak of the Foreign Ministry and the Vatican Embassy staff. [Text] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1644 GMT 10 Nov 84 NC*]

New Guinean Envoy — Amirou Diallo left Cairo today at the end of his term as Guinean Ambassador to Egypt. Mamadou Saliou Sylla will replace him as the new Guinean Ambassador in Cairo. Saliou Sylla was Guinean Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. [Text] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 12 Nov 84 NC*]

Communique Reports Latest Combat Operations

JN141735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,650 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of the vote of allegiance that the Iraqi people gave to Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi Armed Forces, alongside the Iraqi masses, renew their allegiance to their great leader, the builder of Iraq's glory, the leader of its progress, the trustee and custodian of its history and message, the defender of its dignity, the protector of its women and children, the cause of happiness in Iraqi homes, the cause of virtue and progress, and the valiant fighter, who fights through Iraq and for it.

The great Iraqi people expressed allegiance to President Saddam Husayn during a trying time and will always express allegiance to him. The People's Armed Forces will always express their allegiance through the sound of bullets and the roaring of guns in battles against the barbarism, backwardness, and cruel ambitions of the Iranian rulers, and in defense of Iraq's soil, the happiness and security of its sons, and the values and spirit of this age.

The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded enemy vehicles and personnel east of Basra destroying two tank carriers [naqilatayn li al-dabbabat] and a number of vehicles of various types. The enemy also suffered losses in one infantry position and one weapon emplacement and one of its observation posts was destroyed. Using artillery and other weapons elsewhere in the same sector, our forces pounded selected enemy targets, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and creating big fires in enemy positions and equipment. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

2. One of our forward units pounded a number of enemy personnel in the central sector, killing two, wounding others, and destroying two weapon emplacements, one of them for an antitank gun.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Fatah's Salah Khalaf

JN141938 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the Arab liberation movement bureau of the RCC, this evening received Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], PLO Central Committee member, who is currently visiting Iraq. They reviewed Palestinian developments in light of the call for holding the PNC.

'Aziz affirmed Iraq's support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz' deputy; 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, secretary general of the ALF; the director of the ALF office; and PLO representative in Baghdad 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

Ramadan Receives Lithuanian SSR Official

JN141451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1402 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Yuriy Rusenko, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, currently visiting Iraq at the head of a delegation. They reviewed bilateral relations and the prospects of future cooperation in accordance with the interests and guidance of the leaderships of the two countries in order to realize the joint interests of the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, president of the Iraqi federation of cooperative societies with other peoples, and the USSR ambassador in Baghdad.

Planning Minister Meets Greek Trade Minister

JN141507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1408 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj met with Georgios Katsifaras, Greek minister of trade and merchant marine [title as heard], currently visiting Iraq. They reviewed the scope of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Greek minister is attending the Baghdad International Fair.

Envoy Discusses POW Issue With Perez de Cuellar

JN150809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations, 15 Nov (INA) — Iraq's permanent UN representative, Riyad al-Qaysi, met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yeterday evening. They discussed matters related to the work of the UN committee that was formed to investigate the killing of Iraqi prisoners of war in the Iranian Gorgan detention camp on the 10th of last month.

The meeting was held in the wake of Iran's refusal to receive the UN team that arrived in Geneva on Tuesday for preliminary contacts with representatives of the International Comittee of the Red Cross.

AL-THAWRAH Comments on POW Investigation

JN151006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has said that the Iranian regime's refusal to receive the UN committee in charge of investigating the execution of Iraqi prisoners of war in the Gorgan detention camp confirms its full responsibility for the crime.

In an article today, the paper adds that the role of the United Nations, its specialized bodies, and General Secretariat should not be confined to exposing the Iranian regime's recklessness, but should develop into appealing to the UN member states to boycott this regime politically and economically and to reject and refute all of its false allegations. The paper calls on the international body to adopt a firm stand against the Iranian regime for the sake of defending human dignity, rights, and freedom, which is the basic objective behind its establishment, and for the sake of preserving its prestige and status before world peoples.

The paper stresses that if this crime escapes the world community's deterrrent punishment, the Iranian regime will be encouraged to commit further crimes against Iraqi POW's and to continue its expansionist and aggressive war against Iraq, a matter which turns this sensitive part of the world into a hotbed of tension that threatens world peace and security.

The paper notes that by asking the UN secretary general to carry out an urgent investigation into the criminal act, Iraq did not seek to verify the crime or the Tehran rulers' responsibility for it because the crime was committed in front of Red Cross representatives.

Concluding, the paper asserts that Iraq has special ways to protect Iraqi POW's and punish those responsible for the execution of some of them. It emphasizes that retaliation for them will be proportional with the Iraqi individual's value and status in the international community.

House of Representatives Condemns U.S. Policy

JN141110 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Nov 84 pp 10, 11

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives has condemned U.S. policy, which is biased for and supports the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. The House also condemned the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance which incorporates Israel into the U.S. defense system, exposes the Arab countries' sovereignty to grave dangers, and directly threatens the Arab countries' security and interests.

At a session yesterday chaired by Speaker al-Fayiz and attended by Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, and other ministers, the House also denounced the U.S.-Israeli free trade zone agreement.

The following is the text of the statement:

The House of Representatives considers the policy that the United States is adopting in the Middle East — a policy of being completely biased for the Zionist entity and of supplying it with all kinds of military, economic, and political assistance — as a policy that is hostile to the Arab nation and to its fateful causes. The House also considers that the U.S. assumption, from the very beginning, of the task of establishing and developing the Zionist entity and supplying it with all factors of strength, has encouraged and enabled this invader entity to occupy the Arab land of Palestine, to establish settlements on it, to carry out a policy of expulsion and Judaization against its native inhabitants, to occupy other Arab territories, to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor, to annex the Golan Heights, to invade Lebanon and occupy its territory, and to strike at the Palestinian people and liquidate their cause. The House condemns this hostile policy, and notes that it poses serious threats to security in the region and exposes world peace to danger.

The House of Representatives views the strategic alliance existing between the United States and Israel as a serious axis which has incorporated Israel into the U.S. defense system and has made Israel the basic ally of the United States. The nature of this alliance exposes the Arab countries' sovereignty to threats, and directly endangers their security and interests. The House vehemently condemns this strategic alliance.

The House views the agreement to establish a free trade zone for trade exchange between the United States and Israel as a privilege for Israel that is unprecedented in U.S. relations with any other country. It allows this aggressor entity to sell its products in U.S. markets, and allows Israel to reexport these products from U.S. markets to world markets as if they were U.S. goods and prodcuts. This will help Israel's economic and military development, and will increase Israel's strength and determination to pursue its aggression against and occupation of Arab territories. The House strongly condemns this agreement and invites Arab countries to adopt a unified stand on U.S. products, and to work to boycott them.

The House asserts that the huge sums of money the United States gives to Israel without limits or bounds in the form of assistance, donations, and grants, as well as the U.S. agreement to build the Lavi military aircraft and other military equipment such as submarines, will affect the balance of power in the region and will give Israel the military superiority to enable it to pursue its aggression on Arab territory. The House strongly condemns this policy which is hostile to our Arab nation.

The House views cooperation between U.S. and Israeli intelligence organs and the exchange of information by spy planes, warships, and satellites as being directed against the Arab nation and its fateful and just causes.

The House views statements by some U.S. officials, and the persistent attempts by some U.S. Congress committees and other institutions to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as part of the Zionist scheme to Judaize Jerusalem and swallow the Arab territories. The House considers these statements and attempts as a blatant violation of UN Security Council resolutions. The House condemns such attempts and such statements some U.S. officials make from time to time in order to seek personal and party gains at the expense of the Arab people and the Arab land.

Let the world — primarily Israel — know that the Arabs will not relinquish one iota of either the occupied West Bank, particularly Jerusalem, or the Gaza and the Golan. Peace can be achieved in this region only by returning the occupied territories to their owners, regardless of the sacrifices and no matter how long it takes.

The House calls on the Jordanian Government to sever diplomatic and trade relations with any country which transfers its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, to communicate this to Arab governments, and to coordinate with them so that a unified stand is adopted in this respect.

The House agreed to establish a research center in the House of Representatives under the supervision of the foreign relations committee.

Editorial Urges Boycott of U.S. Products

JN150855 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Nov 84 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "A Step on the Path of Struggle"]

[Text] Jordan's House of Representatives has opened the door wide for the first real Arab move to confront U.S. aggression on our nation. This came the day before yesterday, when the House called on the Arab countries to adopt a unified stand toward U.S. products and to work to boycott them. This call represents the real value of the House's strong condemnation of U.S. practices against the Arab cause and nation. This call means that it is time we punished the U.S. ally of the Israeli aggressors and prevented Israeli commodities from leaking to the Arab homeland through the free zone between Israel and the United States.

The call to boycott U.S. products should be the basis of agreement among all Arab leaders. Regardless of any differences, boycotting U.S. products is an issue which must not produce any differences, and a real test which will expose any leadership that hesitates to abide by it. All Arab countries should make laws that prevent these products from entering their terri-

tory. Thus, the first real collective Arab action will have the chance to become a reality, and the Arabs will be able to brandish an economic weapon, with effect and results, in the face of the U.S. aggressors.

Confining Arab rage to statements, not practices, has always been one of the main reasons encouraging U.S. policy to challenge Arab rights and to enter into a strategic alliance with Israel against the Arab nation. If the Arabs are able to confront the joint U.S.-Israeli alliance with a joint action, then they will end the collusion that is hostile to our cause and nation, regardless ofthe time. We must assert that boycotting U.S. products is the first step on the path of Arab struggle — a step that should be reached and should succeed. Then, the door will be opened for more steps on the same path.

Parliament Will Not Meet During Next 2 Weeks

JN141041 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that parliament will hold no session during the next 2 weeks.

3 Amal Leaders Released; Faqih Release Later

NC141335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Amal movement leadership received information a short while ago indicating that the Israeli Forces have released three of the Amal movement detainees, but have kept Amal official Muhammad Faqih in the south. It is understood that he will be released when the round of talks begin tomorrow or when these talks end.

Al-Naqurah Withdrawal Negotiations With Israel Resume

NC150827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations began in Al-Naqurah at 1000 after the doors were closed and journalists asked to leave the hall where the negotiations are being held. Prior to the start of the talks, the chairman of the Lebanese delegation, Major General Muhammad al-Hajj said: We have rights and we will brief Israel on our views. This is all we have for now.

Karami on Cabinet Decisions; Dargham Army Chief

NC141410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1308 GMT 14 Nov 84

[14 November statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] In light of the Cabinet's policy to impose the state's sovereignty over all of the Lebanese territory, the Cabinet decided the following today:

1. To charge the Army with implementing the measures agreed upon, which provide that the legitimate Armed Forces will assume the task of security in Beirut and that all forces of the illegal organizations will be withdrawn.
2. To charge the Army with deploying along the coastal road until the Al-Awwali as well as in Iqlim al-Kharrub, and to see to the withdrawal of the forces of various organizations.
3. To charge the Army with the task of security in Tripoli and to define the date of the start of the implementation. To also charge the Army with reopening the coastal road from Tripoli to Beirut and with removing all barriers.
4. To appoint Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham as chief of staff of the Army.
5. To charge the Development and Reconstruction Council with preparing a study on the development of the civil service in Lebanon in light of a new outlook on the general administration.

This is what has been decided at the Cabinet meeting, which has also approved its agenda.

[Unidentified reporter] In light of these positive and encouraging decisions, can we expect a new stage of Lebanese moves?

[Karami] We have previously said that the security plan, which was approved several months ago, will be implemented in stages. This new stage is a signal to prevent all explosions in implementing and completing the salvation march. Each future stage shall follow this path to ultimately restore normal conditions in the country.

[Reporter] As you know, there is the question of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, which will be resumed tomorrow. What is your visualization following the decision to resume these negotiations?

[Karami] We actually embarked on these discussions with the purpose of completing the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas. When we saw the increasing practices on the ground, such as the arrest of some citizens, imprisoning others, and exerting pressure on the inhabitants of villages and cities in these areas, it became inevitable for us to adopt a stand confirming our intention of not keeping silent about anything that leads to pressure, coercion, or blackmail, as well as of putting an end to these practices, because it is illogical that the goal should be the completion of the withdrawal when the practices were continuing on the ground in the way they did. These discussions require positive and comfortable atmospheres. Therefore, we will continue to pursue this matter until the completion of these withdrawals.

[Reporter] Has Lebanon received guarantees that these practices will stop and has the decision to resume the negotiations been taken in light of this?

[Karami] We suspended the negotiations to ensure that certain essential steps would be taken. As a result of the contacts, agreement has been reached on this. Therefore, we will resume the discussions tomorrow.

[Reporter] Has Israel released the detainees in the south?

[Karami] According to the information available to me, most of them have been released.

[Reporter] As a result of the contacts which have taken place, we can see that a U.S. role is being played again regarding these negotiations. Is this so?

[Karami] I announced this after our meeting with Mr Murphy. There is no need for repetition. I emphasize that those still detained will be released in the next few hours, God willing.

[Reporter] Regarding the security measures in Beirut, will they apply to the commercial center?

[Karami] I have previously said that the Army has been charged with implementing the measures that have been taken.

Junblatt's Absence Noted

NC141414 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Cabinet convened today with all members attending except for Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt who, for well-known security reasons, will not attend any Cabinet meeting. The PSP has received information that booby-

trapped cars will be targeted against a number of political figures.

Further on Visit of French Presidential Adviser

Al-Jumayyil Receives De Grossouvre

NC141551 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1520 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received at 1230 today the French Presidential Adviser Francois de Grossouvre, who conveyed to him the greetings of French President Mitterrand. The French diplomat was the president's luncheon guest; they reviewed general conditions in Lebanon and the region, and the efforts being exerted by the legal authorities to the liberation of the land.

It is noteworthy to mention that the French president will probably visit Damascus during the coming 10 days.

Karamah Receives French Envoy

NC142201 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah received French Presidential Adviser Francois de Grossouvre, who was accompanied by French Ambassador Ferdinand Wibaux, this evening. The meeting was attended by Phalangist Party deputy leader Dr George Sa'dah.

Dr Karamah said that De Grossouvre's visit falls within the framework of the traditional relations between Lebanon and France. He added that the meeting offered an opportunity to discuss current issues, particularly the political and security situation, the resumption of the Al-Naqurah talks, and French President Mitterrand's expected visit to Damascus.

After the meeting, Dr Karamah said the following: During the meeting, we explained the Phalangist Party's stand on all of these matters and we expressed the hope that France will preserve the good relations attained by our two countries and will assess the possibility of helping us to end our crisis.

Francois de Grossouvre earlier visited former President Camille Sham'un, who described France's feelings for Lebanon as excellent. Sham'un said that the French are prepared to help Lebanon extricate itself from its crisis.

Former Prime Minister al-Sulh Interview

NC141520 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 5-11 November 84

[Interview of former Prime Minister Rashid Al-Sulh with Beirut *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent Noura Sakkaf — in Arabic; date and place not given]

[Text] [Sakkaf] What is the most urgent issue facing Lebanon; what is our top priority?

[Al-Sulh] I have repeatedly said that the liberation of Lebanese territory in west Al-Biqa', Rashayya and the south is the prime issue that must be given top priority in all political or public action. The occupation of a nation's territory is the worst fate that can befall that nation, especially when the occupation power is a nation which has always pursued an aggressive policy.

A significant portion of Lebanese territory in west Al-Biqa', Rashayya and the south is under Israeli occupation, and both the government and the people must exert every possible effort to liberate these lands. The previous government tried to secure the liberation of these areas through the conclusion of the May 17 agreement, with Israel and the United States as involved parties. The agreement however, bore the seeds of its own death and ineffectiveness. It did not lead to liberation, but rather to strife and divisions among the Lebanese. This prompted the previous government and the president to abrogate the agreement.

In the meantime, the Lebanese national resistance was launched in south Lebanon and west Al-Biqa'. The growing resistance forced Israel to reconsider all its previous views, and to seriously consider the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. This resistance also created internal repercussions in Israel on both the economic and social levels, forcing political parties in the occupied land to seriously raise the issue of withdrawal from Lebanon as part and parcel of their election campaigns and electoral programs.

This in no way negates the fact that we in Lebanon must face up to the duties inherent in our joint striving for the liberation of the land. These duties constitute, in my opinion, the prime objective of Lebanese policies and of popular Lebanese action. I believe that, in the first place, we should seriously and practically back the Lebanese national resistance in the south and in west Al-Biqa' and Rashaya with deeds, and not with mere words. Talk is easy. We must also support the national resistance in the south by providing it with media coverage in the whole world, with a focus on the heroic resistance of the people of west Al-Biqa', Rashaya and south Lebanon. This coverage, which must extend to Europe and the United States, should also focus on the oppressive, arbitrary, and criminal measures imposed by Israel on the occupied territories of Lebanon.

Furthermore, an intensive diplomatic campaign should be mounted in a bid to enlist support from the two super-powers, and to rally European and Arab pressure to persuade the United States to use its leverage with Israel to pressure it into withdrawing from Lebanon.

The Lebanese Government, for its part, must speed up the preparation of the Lebanese Army to enable it to be dispatched to the south to fill any vacuum created by an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This will thwart attempts to repeat the unfortunate tragedies that occurred when Israel pulled out of the mountains in the summer of 1983.

In my opinion, an effective army force, acceptable to all factions, should be readied for deployment in the south the moment the enemy withdraws. There must be continued cooperation between the government and the effective forces in the areas from which Israeli forces will be withdrawn. These forces have a good

patriotic record and could cooperate with the authorities to avert any incident that could harm Lebanon or the Lebanese. If we manage to do that much, we will have discharged some of our duty towards a part of our country which has been reeling under the impact of Israeli occupation.

[Sakkaf] Does your reference to the effective forces in the occupied areas include the Lahd militia that Israeli insists on using for the so-called "security of Galilee"?

[Al-Sulh] The Lahd militia is one of the instruments that the Israeli authorities are using and, as such, is totally inadmissible and unacceptable from a Lebanese viewpoint. It is by no means a nationalist army or group. When I mentioned effective forces, I was referring to the political and religious leaderships in Sidon, Jazzin, and areas between and beyond. These leaderships are well known for their patriotism, and many of them have already given and sacrificed for the struggle, be it in Sidon, Jazzin, or in the villages and towns between and beyond, and have sought to spare this area any clash that would be detrimental to Lebanon.

[Sakkaf] Do you think that Lebanon is taking an effective stand on the issue of security arrangements and the extension of the authority of the central government over the south?

[Al-Sulh] I urge the government to speed up agreement on security arrangements which would be more effective than the present situation, to avoid any unpleasant surprises, and to spare us situations which are unacceptable to all sincere Lebanese who are faithful to their country. These arrangements should have been agreed upon prior to the American presidential elections, scheduled for Tuesday, November 6.

After November 6, I fear that we might be taken by surprise by a sudden partial Israeli withdrawal or by some other Zionist conspiracy. Unfortunately, we have had quite a lot of experience with Israeli conspiracies and tactics which harm Lebanon. Consequently, we must take every possible precaution to safeguard Lebanese interests, and to thwart all antagonistic Israeli moves against Lebanon.

[Sakkaf] How do you evaluate the Syrian role in Lebanon?

[Al-Sulh] All are aware of the fact that Lebanon and Syria are twin nations, bound together by innumerable ties and links. In the past we had economic and customs union with Syria. Many remember the time when movement between Beirut and Damascus was not subject to any border checkpoints or customs regulations. It was under one of the governments headed by the late Khalid al-'Azim that tension arose between the two countries, leading for a time to a boycott or blockade.

At present, relations are moving at a normal pace and are good, and they are in harmony with the national and geographic realities and in accordance with the national interests of the people of Syria and Lebanon.

[Sakkaf] Would you say that the recent overseas trips by President al-Jumayyil fall within the general context of the international moves that you have advocated on behalf of the Lebanese national resistance?

[Al-Sulh] The overseas visits of President al-Jumayyil to many Arab countries, and recently, to Italy and the Vatican, along with the visits of Prime Minister Karami to a number of Arab states, are all part of the overall effort to focus attention on the plight of Lebanon. We have a cause which we must constantly seek to defend, especially since it involves the liberation of our land. A cause of this nature requires constant and unending efforts. Liberation is the top priority of every person who believes in the freedom and independence of his country.

[Sakkaf] What do you think of recent regional developments in view of the new alliances expected to emerge between Egypt and Jordan, and possibly Iraq, and their possible impact on Lebanon?

[Al-Sulh] We certainly hope that these moves will not obstruct the liberation process in Lebanon, but will rather, help to mobilize Arab efforts and revive Arab solidarity. Actually, Arab solidarity is the objective that all the Arabs strive to achieve in order the secure the liberation of their territory and to restore the unity of the people of these lands.

Anyhow, the cancellation of the Camp David agreement remains the key to Arab solidarity.

[Sakkaf] What do you think of the measures and steps taken by the government to deal with the security and economic conditions? Do you feel that open Cabinet differences will obstruct the implementation of these measures?

[Al-Sulh] What counts in such issues is the action. If the Cabinet implements all these plans, and manages to take over all these ports and highways, and to bring downtown Beirut under its full control, it will have taken significant and effective steps towards the reunifying of Lebanon and the restoration of government control over the country.

It is impossible to evaluate the seriousness of the government in implementing these decisions just three days after they were adopted. We must give them a week or more. If the Cabinet follows through and implements its decisions, we will applaud it, and if it fails to back up its decisions with serious action, we will take a clear stand. Right now it is still premature to decide.

The government must take over all ports and the highways linking Beirut with Tripoli, Sidon and the Al-Biqa', and bring all parts of Beirut, especially the downtown area, under its full control. Only then will the government have demonstrated that it is capable of establishing law and order in the country and only under such conditions will treasury revenues be ensured. This is the only way for the government to refute the Israeli claim that Lebanon is a nation incapable of governing itself or of imposing the rule of law and restoring security within its borders.

[Sakkaf] In your estimation, will the government be able to pursue the implementation of the security plan in a general manner?

[Al-Sulh] This Cabinet should be capable of implementing the security plan, generally speaking, because it contains representatives of all the effective forces on the Lebanese scene. It has no excuse or justification for failure. It certainly cannot justify any

failure by claiming that some party or some militia refused to cooperate, when its membership includes representatives of these groups. If Cabinet decisions are not enforced, then it is obvious that Cabinet decisions are not to be taken seriously, and those responsible for the trouble will be known to the public.

[Sakkaf] What about the situation in West Beirut?

[Al-Sulh] I have long been critical of the bad security conditions in West Beirut, where chaos prevails. I have repeatedly urged the government to live up to its responsibilities by imposing its sole authority over the area. It is inadmissible that any force should share security duties with the legitimate authorities. The public insists on having the legitimate forces — the Army and the internal security forces — handle security in this sector. We say to those who want to get involved in security affairs, the way to the south is known; let them go to the south and liberate that area from Israeli occupation.

[Sakkaf] Are you implying that this is the only region where the government should establish its authority?

[Al-Sulh] You only asked me about West Beirut. I would like to see the legitimate authorities in full control in all regions, including all of Beirut. We consider East Beirut to be a precious part of Lebanon, and our concern for the people of East Beirut matches our concern for the people of West Beirut.

[Sakkaf] What is your comment on the reported return of some Palestinian elements to West Beirut?

[Al-Sulh] I believe that the reports are exaggerated. The information available to me allows me to give assurance that Palestinians have not returned to Beirut in any substantial numbers since February 6, not even Palestinians who have been accepted in Lebanon since 1948. In fact, Palestinian residents of the Nahr al-Baddawi camps north of Tripoli are finding it extremely difficult to come to Beirut. I believe the whole issue has been grossly exaggerated, and is actually hardly worth mentioning.

[Sakkaf] What has happened to the kidnapped and missing persons, in whose cause you have shown special attention?

[Al-Sulh] I deeply regret the lack of progress on this issue. We have not been able to score any tangible success on this humanitarian issue. When I refer to kidnapped people, I do not refer to people from one particular region, but rather to all the kidnapped people from every region. It is totally unacceptable and inadmissible that this issue remain a dead issue, as is virtualiy the case now. The government should devote its full attention to this issue, and come up with a drastic solution. Nothing could be nobler than the restoring of kidnapped people, alive, to waiting wives, sisters, parents or brothers, whenever that is possible.

[Sakkaf] Why doesn't the prime minister attend the meetings of the Islamic Gathering? Are there consultations between the prime minister and members of the Gathering, and does Prime Minister Karami brief the participant Islamic figures on Cabinet activities and plans?

[Al-Sulh] The Islamic Gathering meetings are held on Wednesday, which is the day on which the regular weekly meeting of the Cabinet is held. Consequently, Prime Minister Karami does not attend. Most of the participants in the meetings are actively involved in public life and, as you know, there are no secrets in Lebanon.

[Sakkaf] Do you think that the traditional leaderships in Beirut have an effective role to play at this stage, or do they still have a limited role, having been eclipsed by new leaderships?

[Al-Sulh] Traditional leaderships still have a role to play in Beirut, and the new leaderships are not capable of eclipsing them. People still have confidence in the ability of the traditional leaderships to deal with issues and to respond to public needs. This does not mean, however, that things have not changed. In fact, things have changed a lot, and we need to reconsider many issues and leaderships must move along with the developing events. Problems cannot be tackled today in the same way that they were dealt with 10 years ago. Issues should be dealt with today on the basis of the new conditions which have emerged.

All leaderships, be they traditional or new, are called upon in this day and time to cooperate. We must not forget that we are an occupied country and that we must combine all our resources and put aside all our differences in order to liberate west Al-Biqa', Rashayya and south Lebanon. Only then can we afford to settle our internal accounts.

[Sakkaf] Isn't it a fact that the occupation is an exceptional affair, but we have had our differences since 1975?

[Al-Sulh] It is true that we have had our differences since 1975, but there was a time when these differences were not so intense, especially after the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli forces. Political action involves dealing with issues as they are, not as the individual would like them to be. We are now faced with a new basic reality, namely, the reality of occupation, and we all, both new and traditional leaderships, must adapt our political action towards liberation of our territory first and foremost. This is why I have said that absolute priority must be given to the liberation of our land. This is my strong conviction, but I don't want to try to impose it on anybody.

[Sakkaf] Don't you think that the occupation was a result of these differences, and will continue until these differences are settled?

[Al-Sulh] No. The (Israeli) occupation is motivated by other factors than that. Israel has long had designs for the occupation of Lebanese territory and the seizure of Lebanese water sources. The collapse of the so-called Lebanese system has been another of Israel's objectives, because the Lebanese system of coexistance that (former) President Franjiyah presented at the United Nations in 1974 on behalf of the Arabs, was seen as the alternative to the racist Israeli system. Ever since, Kissinger and Israel have worked to undermine this system from within, and to portray to the world that the system presented by Lebanon, the system of religious coexistence, could not survive.

Despite all that has happened, and in spite of all conspiracies, this system is still strong, and all Lebanese should work together

to ensure its survival, because it is the best system in the world, and the survival of Lebanon hinges on the survival of this system.

[Sakkaf] What is your position on the government proposal to expand parliament by appointing new deputies?

[Al-Sulh] In principle, the expansion of parliament is an accepted fact; all factions have agreed on equal Moslem-Christian representation in Parliament. I am opposed however, to the idea of appointing deputies because deputies are constitutionally empowered to supervise government activities and to call the government into account. How can a government-appointed deputy supervise and criticize that government? The old constitution used to allow the (French) high commissioner to appoint one-third of the members of Parliament. That provision was cancelled in 1943, when the Lebanese Constitution was amended, following the arrest and confinement in the Rashayya castle of President Khuri, Prime Minister [Riyad] al-Sulh and other independence leaders. Frankly, I am against this principle, and I will oppose it if it is referred to Parliament.

[Sakkaf] What is the solution to the present situation of Parliament?

[Al-Sulh] If the situation improves, Parliament can be dissolved in a day and new elections held. Furthermore, Parliament has so far not been obstructive, and it has not held up reform. The Parliament is not responsible for delays in reform or for lack of reform. Parliament has fulfilled its part in the introduction of reforms and in the liberation effort.

We all remember that it was Parliament that formulated the new defense law when President Sarkis was in office. The law was drawn up directly by Parliament, with the government adopting the position of an onlooker rather than a participant. This law helped previous governments rebuild the Army. If the legislative decrees have undermined this law, that is not the fault of Parliament, it is the responsibility of the previous government, which cancelled the defense law and replaced it with legislative decrees that this Cabinet has now cancelled.

[Sakkaf] How do you explain the fact that Parliament ratified the May 17 agreement and later approved its abrogation?

[Al-Sulh] I can only speak for myself. I never approved this agreement, and my position remains unchanged. Anyhow, this government includes ministers who had approved the draft agreement, and the previous Cabinet adopted this agreement and even defended it. This same government referred the agreement to parliament and later abrogated it.

Saudi Embassy Receives Telephone Threat 14 Nov

NC141540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A guard at the Saudi Embassy building in Al-Manarah area in West Beirut received a telephone call from an unidentified person, who threatened to blow up Saudi interests. The caller then hung up.

Al-Sawwanah Imam Wounded in Assassination Try

NC150657 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] We have received a report from the editorial bureau indicating that there had been an attempt to assassinate Shaykh 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin, the imam of Al-Sawwanah Township last night. Shaykh al-Amin received serious wounds and was taken to Al-Naqurah hospital.

'Zionist' Intelligence Men Reportedly in Beirut

NC150654 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] During the Cabinet meeting yesterday, an official source disclosed information he has received to the effect that more than 70 members of the Zionist Mosad intelligence service have recently been sent to West and East Beirut to carry out sabotage activity.

Mustafa Talas on Soviet Aid, Gulf War

GF141414 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (QNA) — General Mustafa Talas, Syrian deputy prime minister and defense minister, has stated that important decisions were made during the visit of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow in October. According to these decisions, the Soviet Union will supply Syria with military equipment so as to strengthen its defensive capabilities.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* published today, the Syrian defense minister said that there are Soviet experts in his country working in the field of military training on modern weapons. He affirmed that these experts will leave the country as soon as their mission is completed.

General Mustafa Talas expressed his country's readiness to support the efforts aimed at bringing an end to the Iraq-Iran War. He added that Syria basically has never approved of this war. He referred to the Syrian efforts to prevent the expansion of this war to other regions.

Three Parties Join Iraqi National Front

JN130857 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — The Iraqi National Democratic Front [NDF] issued a statement yesterday in which it announced that three national parties have joined the Front as a result of the NDF's efforts to expand the joint basis of the Iraqi nationalist movement's struggle to get rid of Saddam Husayn's terroristic, dictatorial, and fascist regime. The statement said that the parties that joined the Front were: The Iraqi Socialist Party [al-hazb al-ishtiraki al-'iraqi], the Iraqi Democratic Grouping [al-tajammu' al-dimuqrati al-'Iraqi], and the Kurdistan People's Democratic Party [hizb al-sha'b al-dimuqrati al-kurdistani]

The statement said that this achievement consistitutes an important step toward forming the broad national front, which has become an urgent necessity that cannot be postponed. It noted that broadening and supporting the Front's base by progressive, national Arab sides will enhance our joint struggle within the main slogans of the broad front to overthrow the regime and establish the cherished democratic alternative, which our masses are looking forward to.

The statement affirmed that sincere endeavors to establish the broad national front will continue and the Front's readiness to merge its efforts with those of the other national forces and parties to establish this broad front on the basis of struggle to realize the national, democratic, and pan-Arab aims, based on the principles of equity and respect for the independence of the allied parties, without any preconditions.

The Front's statement praised Syria for its steadfastness and for being an insurmountable obstacle to the Camp David plots and the imperialist onslaught on the Middle East region, at the side of the other struggling Arab liberation forces. The statement denounced the dictatorial, fascist regime in Iraq, whose crisis is day after day causing aggravation in all walks of life and in the political, economic, social, and military fields.

The Front's statement asserted that the basic condition for ending the fascist Iraqi regime is the usual weapon, the weapon of the broad national front, which forms the revolutionary alternative to the dictatorial regime. It said that the Iraqi regime continues its policy of waging war against Iran, under the pretense of defending the country, to implement imperialist and reactionary designs, thus opening the country's territory before the NATO forces.

The statement said the dictatorial regime is one of the basic pillars of the Cairo-Amman axis, which constitutes the gate to Camp David's imperialist, reactionary axis. The Iraqi regime was at the forefront of those regimes that worked to break the siege around the Camp David regime in Egypt and is the main cause for preparing the appropriate atmosphere for intensifying the imperialist military presence in the Gulf. Through its unjust war more than 4 years ago, the Iraqi regime had a great role in giving the Israeli enemy the opportunity to invade Lebanon in 1982.

The statement said in conclusion that further struggle is needed to establish the broad national front, the powerful weapon to overthrow Saddam's fascist regime, impose the democratic alternative, end the war, preserve Iraq's sovereignty and independence, and restore it to the trenches of the Arab liberation struggle.

Press Views 'Arafat, Amman PNC Session

AL-THAWRAH Criticizes 'Arafat

JN100722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "'Arafat and His Deviationist Clique Do Not Represent the Palestinian People," the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: 'Arafat has not been dissociated from the Camp David plot. All of his steps were part of the plot, and paved the way for swooping on the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's struggle. 'Arafat tried to cover up his conspiratorial role, but subsequent developments removed all of his masks and exposed him as one of the worn-out and rusty tools of Camp David and the comprehensive imperialist-Zionist plot.

It must be said in this regard that 'Arafat does not represent the Palestinian people; he presents a clique of brokers, traders, and agents of the imperialist Western security organs. The Palestinian people will not allow 'Arafat and his clique of agents and plotters to split the Palestinian ranks or cancel the PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people. The PNC does not convene according to an 'Arafatist-royal decree, but according to a decision by the Palestinian revolution factions, which have frankly voiced their opinion about 'Arafat and the downfall of his legitimacy as PLO chairman.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Those who imagine that they can use 'Arafat to split the Palestinian people and liquidate

their cause make a mistake, because the Palestinian people's [illegible] is stronger. It can end the plot and the petty agents.

AL-THAWRAH Analyzes PNC Meeting

JN100913 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 Nov (SANA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says: Khalil al-Wazir's call for holding the PNC in Amman on 22 November show that 'Arafat and his Central Committee have at last opted to divide and fragment the PLO's unity, destroy its international reputation, and create a big split and confusion in the Palestinian people's ranks.

In an analysis today, the newspaper wonders: How can the PNC convene if eight Palestinian factions are absent? Is the attendance of 'Arafat, his group, the representatives of the Iraqi regime — the Arab Liberation Front — and a number of independent personalities enough to hold the PNC and really represent the Palestinian people?

AL-THAWRAH adds: 'Arafat's moves with the Jordanian regime show that 'Arafat and his group are planning to establish a new council and a new organization. The Jordanian regime with its agents in the West Bank, and the Egyptian regime with its influence in Gaza will provide 'Arafat's new council with the missing quorum by recommending new members for the council.

The newspaper adds: Thus, 'Arafat has reached a deadend. 'Arafat's Central Committee holds a historic responsibility for deviating from the Palestinian people's organization, its national charter, and the PNC's resolutions. This deviation is as dangerous as Al-Sadat's deviation from the Arab consensus and his visit to Israel.

Concluding its analysis, *AL-THAWRAH* says: The uproar that 'Arafat and his Central Committee created on the venue of the PNC was merely maneuvering, deception, and preparatory steps for holding the PNC in Amman, with all of the clear political signs that are meant by this.

TISHRIN on 'Arafat's Moves

JN120853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 12 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On 'Arafat's current moves in the Palestinian arena, *TISHRIN* says: 'Arafat's current moves in the Palestinian arena are similar to Al-Sadat's moves 7 years ago when he visited occupied Jerusalem. Al-Sadat wanted to split Arab ranks by initiating direct negotiations with Israel and by visiting it to break the psychological barrier that separated the Arabs from Israel. 'Arafat began his role in the ugly U.S. scenario before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Perhaps his pronounced success in withdrawing from the battle and thereafter from Beirut, and his dispersing of Palestinian fighters over the greater Arab homeland made the United States and Israel assign him an important role in the liquidationist, capitulationist plan being prepared in the White House lobbies and which the Arab renegade and agent regimes are playing the main roles. 'Arafat's role is confined to splitting Palestinian ranks and creating a defeatist trend that would accompany 'Arafat and his gang in their march of concessions and capitulation. The aim is to divide the PLO into two or more organizations while pretending that 'Arafat is representing Palestinian legitimacy.

TISHRIN adds: Hence 'Arafat's insistence on convening the PNC session in the wake of the current Palestinian differences. The aim is to split Palestinian ranks and make decisions that serve the capitulationist trend toward the new Camp Reagan [as heard] deal. Perhaps the greatest evidence of 'Arafat's plot is his insistence on holding the PNC this month in Amman, the capital of the renegade Jordanian regime, the current leader of the most reactionary Arab wing and the primary player in the first and second Reagan plans and even in the Camp David agreements.

Since the most important Palestinian factions will be absent from this fake meeting, its resolutions will not stem from the Palestinian masses whether in occupied Palestine or in the diaspora, and therefore, will not represent the aims and aspirations of our Palestinian people who have never, and will never, place their fate in the hands of the traders in blood and the brokers of the cause; those who have presented the Palestinian people's interest in the U.S.-Israeli auction. No matter how skilled the new Al-Sadats of Cairo, Amman, or Baghdad become, they will never be able to carry out their new plot behind the backs of the struggling Arab masses. 'Arafat and Husayn would like the Jordanian PNC to affix a stamp to the U.S. settlement project, but only the Palestinian legitimacy that raises its rifle in fighting for liberation and return will survive. Capitulatory resolutions will not be able to destroy the will of people who are resolved to confront the aggressor and realize their liberty and independence.

TISHRIN affirmed that victory will be only for the masses. As for the new Al-Sadats, their fate will not be better than that of the original Al-Sadat, who was protected by the United States and its central intelligence organs.

Briefs

Outgoing Chilean Ambassador — Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today received Chilean Ambassador in Damascus Miguel Jacob Helo on the occasion of the latter's end of term of office in Syria. [Text] [*Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Nov 84 JN*]

Talks Resume; Lebanon Wants Own Army in South

TA150843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0827 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The head of the Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks, Muhammad al-Hajj, has said that his delegation will insist that only primary issues and not procedural matters be discussed from now on at Al-Naqurah, because time is short and the business at hand is pressing.

One of the delegation members, Ilyas Khalil, told our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck that Lebanon will insist that southern Lebanon be handed over to the supervision of the Lebanese Army. He noted that the future of the army of southern Lebanon has not yet been discussed.

The Christian delegate added that the manner in which the talks began will not affect the course of the contacts.

UN sources have told our correspondent that the guard around the area where the talks are being held has been stepped up due to threats by Shi'ite organizations.

Differences Reported

TA150904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0845 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Israeli-Lebanese talks in Al-Naqurah were resumed approximately 45 minutes ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from the military camp at Al-Naqurah:

Differences of opinion between the Lebanese and Israeli delegations could already be seen in connection with the substantive matters that are under discussion today.

At the start of the talks, the Lebanese officers announced that Lebanon will reject outright Israel's proposals on the deployment of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the sector south of the Al-Zahrani.

The officers from Beirut have said that as far as they are concerned, the ASL does not exist, and added that they will not recognize it in the future, either. The Lebanese officers said: We will also oppose the idea of breaking up into smaller teams, because this is intended to bring about the partitioning of Lebanon.

Let us recall at this point that they are referring to the idea — which has apparently not even been raised so far — of dividing the bodies discussing the negotiations into three: one to deal with the UN deployment in the northern strip; another to deal with the deployment of the ASL in the southern sector; and still another to deal with terrorism problems.

The Lebanese officers also said that Beirut will insist that the Lebanese Army be the army to deploy in the south. If we remember the performance of that army since the fighting in Beirut, we will understand why the Israeli delegation assesses the idea of deploying the Lebanese Army in the south with utter disdain.

Lebanese Reject Lahd Army

TA150955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0943 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report from Al-Naqurah by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Even before lunch at Al-Naqurah, the Lebanese delegation managed to spoil the Israeli officers' appetite. Muhammad al-Hajj, the head of the Lebanese military delegation said: Lahd — who is he? The army of southern Lebanon — what is that? I have heard of neither. The Lebanese delegation suggested establishing a temporary reinforced UN force. At the moment, the UN force here numbers 5,000 troops from various countries. The Lebanese proposal mentions more than double that number of soldiers. The Lebanese delegation said that such a UN force, deployed in the south, could guarantee the transfer of that region to the hands of the Lebanese Army when Israel withdraws. It also called on Israel to stop what it termed interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and its support for one side over another.

Thus it looks like the message — based on the latest Lebanese leaks from the talks — is a call to the UN Security Council to help the Beirut government enforce its sovereignty over the south; and a call for Israel to emerge from the war without any achievements. Yes, this does sound familiar: It is the well-known Syrian position.

Talks Reviewed

TA151153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report from Al-Naqurah by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] The military delegations must be finishing their lunch right now, but the members of the Israeli military delegation probably did not enjoy the delicious food served here by the United Nation's French cook. The positions presented by the Lebanese officers in this morning's talks were inflexible and very far from the Israeli positions. They turned down the suggestions of a UNIFIL strip south of the Al-Awwali River, an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] strip north of the Israeli border, and security arrangements. Furthermore, Muhammad al-Hajj, the head of the Lebanese delegation, even asked: Who is Antoine Lahd? You are talking about the ASL? Well, he said, I know nothing of such a creature. Everything will be done as part of the Lebanese Government's sovereignty, and the Lebanese Army will be the only significant body here, the members of the Lebanese delegation said.

The Israeli delegation today sought clarifications and responses to the positions it presented last week. What it received guarantees lengthy and at best difficult negotiations. The Lebanese insist on the implementation of the 1949 armistice agreement, arguing that the Armistice Commission still exists. They demand that sovereignty over land, sea, and air be returned to the administration in Beirut, insisting that Israel withdraw without any preconditions and without achieving anything from the war.

This is a well-known Syrian position. According to the Lebanese, no military organization of any nature can be accepted in the south. Israel might still accept this clause, although the intention here is apparently to pull the rug out from under the ASL' feet once and for all.

The Lebanese demands regarding the deployment of the Lebanese Army maintain that its territory will stretch from the Al-Awwali and the (Basri) through Jabal al-Baruk down to Jubb Jannin, Kamid al-Lawz, and southward all the way down to the international border with Israel. In this they are going back to an old proposal to deploy two mechanized infantry brigades in that area. They broke the area down into operational strips, and determined that 10,000 Lebanese Army soldiers will deploy there. They said all this as though we are talking about a real army that has already proved its prowess. Needless to say, this proposal has been met by a mocking smile from the Israeli side, as everyone knows that the Lebanese Army is incapable even of deploying within southern Beirut, let alone the south of the country. And, as if to highlight the absurdity of it all, the Lebanese suggested that the United Nations deploy along the border with Israel — with reinforced units — and defend the Lebanese Army. The army which needs UN protection is in a sorry state indeed.

This, in brief is an uneuivocal demand for an Israeli withdrawal without preconditions, and a proposal to rely on the United Nations to restore sovereignty over control of land, sea, and air to the central regime — the regime that has recently been known as the B'abda municipality. This is what they demanded; no more and no less.

And what does the Israeli side say? The Israeli side presented its positions, and delegation head Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a remarked that the Israeli Government is represented here by a delegation invited by the UN secretary general to discuss security arrangements for southern Lebanon and the IDF withdrawal — which is the only basis for our being here. We are not here as part of the Armistice Commission. In Gilbo'a's opinion, the military figures should discuss matters pertaining only to the military and security, with an emphasis on security arrangements. This was our main position, he said, adding that we have no doubt that Lebanon is sovereign over all its territory and Israel has no intention of controlling any part of Lebanon. No doubt the Lebanese Army can and must be the legitimate tool to maintain law and order and secure Lebanon.

The Israeli delegation also emphasized that Israel's withdrawal depends on the attainment of practical security arrangements for our northern border which will be realistic. For this reason our main emphasis is first and foremost on the attainment of security arrangements. It is also our first priority, and we will continue to take the steps we see fit in order to maintain this security. These were the remarks made by the head of the Israeli delegation.

Lebanon Demands Reparations

TA151338 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1321 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] One of the demands Lebanon raised today is for Israel to pay $10 billion in reparations for damage, so its representatives claim, to Lebanese towns and villages during the war. This is reported by our correspondent in Al-Naqurah Eldad Beck. The end of the second round of military talks and concluding statements are expected momentarily.

Syria's Pre-Resumption Attitude Examined

TA141916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Israel and Lebanon are to resume military talks in Al-Naqurah, south Lebanon, tomorrow. A Lebanese statement said that Beirut is returning to the talks following what it called a fruitful effort made by the United Nations. The Lebanese suspended the negotiations on an Israeli withdrawal after Israel arrested four Shi'ite leaders in the south. And today three of those Shi'ites were released. David Essing reports:

The Lebanese decision is obviously connected to Israel's release of the three Shi'ite leaders arrested in south Lebanon. Israeli defense sources say they were set free after the investigation was completed. Muhammad Faqih, the Shi'ite militia leader in the south, is still under arrest. Lebanese premier Rashid Karami says he expects Israel will soon release other Shi'ite leaders.

While the United Nations played a role in renewing the talks, American diplomat Richard Murphy's trip to Damascus has also paid off. The assistant secretary of state apparently persuaded the Syrians to lean on Beirut to returning to the negotiating table if Israel released the Shi'ites.

Some Israeli policy-makers are convinced that not all the members of the Lebanese Government really want an Israeli withdrawal. They say that Lebanese leaders such as Shi'ite Nabih Birri and Druze Walid Junblatt, who have been most outspoken, are not all that eager for an Israeli pullout. Birri, for example, has been building his image by his "get-tough"attitude with Israel. This, of course, would not work after an Israeli withdrawal.

Israel is returning to the negotiations tomorrow without any deadlines, but clearly, Jerusalem will not wait indefinitely before taking decisions on its own. One Israeli policy-maker believes that it will be clear within 3 months whether an agreement is possible.

The Israeli-supported south Lebanese army is the mainstay of the security arrangements that Israel is seeking. Jerusalem will not accept any changes in the deployment or nature of the ASL [army of southern Lebanon]; Israeli officials say that the Syrians do not have to formally agree to the ASL's presence any more than they did to the Haddad forces, but the Syrians will have to agree to the UN forces moving to Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' valley.

There are several reasons why the Syrians may be interested in an Israeli withdrawal agreement. They could take credit in the Arab world for driving Israel out of Lebanon and an agreement will also prevent Israel from having a free hand in redeploying as it sees fit. UNIFIL forces would also move southward to the Israeli border. Then again, the Syrians may not be interested in

the Shi'ites obtaining the position of predominance through their campaign against the IDF in the south. In short, Syria wants to preserve Lebanon in its sphere of influence without conquest or any Israeli presence.

Lubrani on Amal Movement, Negotiations
TA142054 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of activities in Lebanon, on Moqed program by Nisim Mish'al, Moshe Shlonsky, and Ehud Ya'ari — live in studio]

[Excerpt] [Mish'al] With us in the studio is Mr Uri Lubrani. Let us begin with topical issues. There is an impression that Israel has given in to Lebanese pressure to release the Amal activists. What is your opinion on this?

[Lubrani] I think that is incorrect and totally unjustified. Israel has not released the person it was asked to release, and therefore I do not understand what has prompted the idea that Israel has given in.

[Mish'al] I will tell you what has prompted this. It is the fact that on the eve of the talks, after the Lebanese had suspended them, Israel suddenly announces that it is releasing the Amal leaders and then the talks are resumed.

[Lubrani] There exists a routine procedure of investigation, release and transfer to Ansar, and everyone who knows Lebanon knows that people are interrogated when there are some reports about them. When it turns out that there is no basis to the reports that they are in any way criminals, they are released. I think on the evening when Muhammad Faqih and his colleagues were detained — about 13 people were detained, if I am not wrong — 7 of them were immediately released. The rest remained for interrogation and they were released. Nobody wanted to keep them longer than was necessary. I do not know why this is characterized as giving in.

[Shlonsky] The Lebanese Government itself has announced that there was some sort of agreement between Israel and Lebanon, the main point of which was the release or steps toward a release and then a return to the talks.

[Lubrani] The Lebanese Government makes very many announcements and Radio Lebanon also makes very many announcements; we should not take all this so seriously. It is a fact that the man they wanted to be released was not released and he is the central person; he has not been released.

[Mish'al] Why, in fact, has he not been released?

[Lubrani] Because his interrogation has not yet been completed.

[Ya'ari] Will he be released in the course of the coming week?

[Lubrani] I cannot tell you. When the interrogation is over, he will be released.

[Mish'al] Perhaps you can tell us who this man is? Of what is he actually suspected?

[Lubrani] He is suspected of — and is being interrogated as a result of reports to this effect — involvement in attacks against soldiers, Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon, and as long as this interrogation continues, he will be under interrogation and will not be released.

[Ya'ari] Is the release of Muhammad Faqih, the local Amal leader in the south, connected with our demand — as cited by Beirut and confirmed this evening as well on TV by Israeli sources — that we be given a promise that the acts of terrorism in the south stop during the negotiations in Al-Naqurah? Have we rejected this demand?

[Lubrani] A few days ago, the defense minister, or to be more precise, a Defense Ministry spokesman said something in connection with the fact that there would be some sort of cease-fire. Of course we are interested that during the talks there will be an atmosphere precluding attacks, an atmosphere reflecting that we were on the eve of an arrangement; this has taken the form of a declaration or publication by the defense minister. This was not a request or a demand, it was a wish, a direction, and we were not given any response. It was not connected in any way with the negotiations or any negotiations to be conducted regarding the resumption of the talks.

[Ya'ari] That is, you do not see any disturbance or difficulties for the talks, if I have understood correctly, in the fact that Lebanese Government ministers such as Nabih Birri said only last night that, on the contrary, terrorism will worsen during the talks and, as he put it, we are fighting him for Tyre, not for Haifa.

[Lubrani] Look, I want...Perhaps it is worth it to explain the matter for a moment. We are in southern Lebanon. We must guard the lives of soldiers and as long as we have to do this, we will search for those who might attack them. This is routine IDF work and there is a list of wanted people; there are people about whom there is information that they are inciting murder. There are people who are suspected of supplying weapons. All of this is routine work aimed at foiling attacks against IDF soldiers. How can we conduct negotiations with the Lebanese if every time that someone from the wanted list is detained...we will not be able to function. It is impossible to tie up the negotiations with routine work of foiling attacks against IDF soldiers. That is impossible and I think that it is good that this matter has now been put to the test, because it is impossible to conduct negotiations as long as someone blackmails us into this or that concession by discontinuing the negotiations. It is inconceivable to tie up the talks with routine security action in southern Lebanon.

[Shlonsky] Is the release of those three not a precedent undermining Israel's status in southern Lebanon, as seen by the local Shi'ites?

[Lubrani] I do not think this has any effect. Why should you look for any undermining in this? I do not think this has any effect. They were released because it turned out there was no basis to what they had been suspected of.

[Shlonsky] Why should the Shi'ites in Lebanon think otherwise? From the events of the past few days? It is almost completely clear: the Lebanese Government announces an agreement, the talks begin, and 1 day before that three of the four are released.

[Lubrani] What interests the Shi'ites is Muhammad Faqih. They are not interested in the three people who were detained with him, because they are not important people or are not accorded any importance.

[Ya'ari] If we, as I now understand, are holding Muhammad Faqih, who is the head of the southern council of Amal — there is nobody above him in their hierarchy — is this not an admission by us that our attempt to reach a dialogue with that movement — which is actually still the main force, if not the dominant one, among the Shi'ites in the south — that our attempt to have a dialogue with this movement has failed? If this is so, what is the conclusion from this?

[Lubrani] Well, there is no doubt that our attempts to speak with the Amal movement have not gone well. We very much want to speak with the Amal movement. We very much want to speak with its leaders. We have made many attempts to reach this goal. There is not one of us who is dealing with this whom I know — and I hope I know everyone — who claims a monopoly on wisdom, on cleverness, on skill, on expertise, not one of us. All of us are Jews who want only one thing, we want things to be good for the Israeli nation. We are doing all we can, both the officers sitting in Al-Nabatiyah, and the people in the field; eveyone of us wants things to be good and wants to speak with the Amal movement both in the south and with the leaders in the north. It turns out that despite all our efforts, there is a situation in the Amal movement at present in which those who were prepared to speak with us — those who understand that good can come to the movement from speaking with us — also understand that talking with us on any level could cost them their lives. And why? Because within the Amal movement at present there is an internal struggle based on extremism; we will not go into the extremist components in the Amal movement here; suffice it to say that these extremist elements want to control the movement. Consequently the leadership — including those calling themselves moderate — must align themselves with the extremists.

Now, in such a situation, there is no leader in Amal who will dare to stand up — even in secrecy — and speak with us. We understand this. Despite this, we are extending our hands to the Amal movement and saying that we understand their situation. We are not concealing this; we are saying we hope that in the future the way will be found to continue the dialogue. That is also the reason that we are not looking for any pretext to suffer from the members of the Amal movement. We have no war with the Amal movement. We certainly do have a war with attackers from the Amal ranks.

[Mish'al] Mr Lubrani, we will return to this later on, so we will be able to exhaust this matter. But I would like to return to the talks tomorrow in Al-Naqurah. My question is what is the point in talking with a government that does not actually control its country — you know this no less well than we do — that has no forces to send to the south and does not even have control over the highway leading from Beirut to the south?

[Lubrani] We have a matter to discuss with the Lebanese Government and it is not important, for the moment, if it controls Beirut with difficulty. That is the embodiment of Lebanese officialdom — called shari'a in Arabic — and this is what is decisive in this dialogue between us. We regard it as the factor with whom to talk about the security measures we consider necessary in southern Lebanon. We have nobody else with whom to speak.

[Mish'al] Can we not speak with the Syrians? Is it not worth trying to create indirect talks with the Syrians, something along the lines of Kissinger's shuttle trip after the Yom Kippur war?

[Lubrani] The Syrians are a factor with very great importance in Lebanon, but the Syrians will not let us speak with them, they will direct us to Lebanon, and rightly so.

South Lebanese Dismayed by Release of Amal Members

TA151055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Southern Lebanese Christians and Druze are greatly dismayed at Israel's decision to release the Amal organization commanders. Notables from these sects have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that Israel in fact did what Rashid Karami and Nabih Birri wanted. They said they believe the release of the detainees in return for the Al-Naqurah talks indicates Israel's weakness, and everyone who will be asked to cooperate with Israel in the future will take this into account.

Peres Opposes International Mideast Conference

TA141104 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Nov 84 p 2

[Yosef Golan report]

[Excerpt] Israel opposes the initiative of the Soviet Union and others to hold an international conference on the Middle East conflict. The PLO would set the tone in such a meeting, which is why we are not interested in bringing the matter before such a conference. This was stated by Shim'on Peres last night at a NA'AMAT [Alignment-affiliated women's labor federation] center meeting in response to a question by a center member.

The prime minister explained that it makes no difference if the PLO is only one factor in the international conference, because there is no doubt that it will set the tone. Peres described the situation with an African proverb which relates what happens to "a basket full of eggs to which only one stone is added."

Knesset Debates No-Confidence Bids; Rabin on Lebanon

TA141316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Five opposition factions — MAPAM, Tehiya, the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM], HADASH, and the Progressive List for Peace [PLP] — submitted no-confidence motions to the Knesset today on two matters: the government's activity in Lebanon, and the economic deterioration. Our Knesset cor-

respondents 'Oded Ben-'Ami and Hayim Zissowitz sum up the no-confidence motions:

[Ben-'Ami] MAPAM's Haya Grossman claimed that the government is not worthy of the Knesset's confidence because of burgeoning unemployment, which causes young people to desert the development towns and terrorizes workers. The evil advice to which the government adheres is to turn unemployment into a tool to heal the ecooomy, she said.

Tehiya Knesset Member [MK] Yuval Ne'eman expressed no-confidence in the government, which he claimed failed to exploit the connections between the Alignment and the Histadrut in order to secure an operative economic plan, and in the Likud, for failing to stop the Alignment from engaging in a political trend that leads toward Jordan and Egypt.

[Zissowitz] HADASH MK Charlie Biton ascended the podium to fight the battle for the salaried workers, and criticized the Histadrut for not combatting unemployment. However, his main arrows were directed against the government: The package deal it initiated will not lower inflation, but will only continue to harm the wage earners, whose pay has already been eroded by 20 percent.

Shulamit Aloni of the CRM linked the economic crisis with the Lebanese problem, directing her criticism to the left, or those whom she called our colleagues in the Alignment. Without mentioning the Likud specifically, she said: You have been poisoned by them. Why are you continuing the settlement activity and allowing yourselves to be dragged behind the great provacateur, Levinger? Why are you conducting a failing policy in Lebanon, and dealing iwth the economy as though it was trivial business?

[Ben-'Ami] MK Mati Peled of the PLP expressed no-confidence in the government which does everything to remain in Lebanon and — as he put it — is avoiding leaving the mess. How can one explain the support for UNIFIL, which had previously been so severely slandered and libeled; or the development of road systems and the establishment of fortifications in southern Lebanon; or the construction of the new marksmanship installation near Tyre these days?

[Zissowitz] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was the first to respond to the no-confidence motions, and naturally replied to the criticism of the Lebanon policy. Rabin again outlined the gist of our policy: security for the north, and bringing the IDF back home. We will not make do with only a partial solution, he said. Although both international law and the Geneva Convention permit Israel to implement a military government in Lebanon, Israel has not done so. Rather, it has satisfied itself with the absolute minimum necessary to guarantee the well-being of our soldiers along with the minimal disruption of the regular civilian flow of life. The defense minister strongly rejected the Lebanese position of suspending the Al-Naqurah talks because of the arrest of the Shi'ite leaders.

[Begin Rabin recording] To hear this bizarre excuse, and furthermore witness support for it while negotiations are underway, and to note their insistence on continuing terrorist acts while they demand that we refrain from taking measures to prevent them — is absurd. We were the ones who proposed the cessation of hostile acts during the negotiations, but were turned down. We did not present any conditions for the continuation of the negotiations or demand that the hostile acts stop if talks are to continue. But to the request that we both accept the continuation of the negotiations and allow hostile acts to continue while sitting back and doing nothing to prevent them — the answer to that request is unequivocal: No. [end recording]

[Anchorman Avner Tavori] The defense minister replied to the no-confidence motion on Lebanon. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is currently replying to the comments on economic matters.

Motions Struck From Agenda

TA141539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] By a large majority, the Knesset has struck the five motions of no-confidence in the government off its agenda. The last speaker, after a debate that lasted for about 6 hours, was Minister Yiga'el Hurwitz. He said the government should be allowed to implement its moves and the process should not be interrupted at its peak. However, Hurwitz did express the fear that we have not yet learned our lesson.

Moda'i Defends Policies

TA141538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1150 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i responded to the Knesset no-confidence motions on economic issues. Our correspondent in the Knesset, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, reports:

The finance minister concluded his statement a few minutes ago, and we shall report from the notes taken during his speech. The minister rejected the no-confidence motions, explaining that every government knows full well what conditions and terms it is in. This Cabinet has been given a very short time to try to improve the economic situation. As the finance minister described it, in order to start climbing up again, you must first start from the firm ground to which you must descend. It is impossible to start climbing from the middle of the ladder. The Cabinet must be allowed to bring the economy to solid ground even if on a low level, and only then to continue to climb upward.

As for the arguments raised in the motions submitted by the Tehiya, MAPAM, and HADASH factions, the finance minister said that the intention behind the package deal was to make all the economic sectors contribute toward lowering costs. No one in Israel can claim that his salary has decreased. The idea is to pass this critical stage by suffering only pockets of unemployment. If we have only pockets of unemployment rather than substantial unemployment, this will be a government success.

Regarding the package deal arguments raised in the motions, the workers cannot claim that their wages have been eroded, Moda'i said, because according to the package deal agreement there

must be a freeze in prices, which is why the wage earner cannot feel that his salary has been eroded. As for the price freeze, the government's economic policy is to have the market mechanism, or demand, determine the economic situation; but the situation that has now been created in the economy is forcing the government to freeze prices.

Summing up his statement, the finance minister wished to address the people who had submitted the no-confidence motion.

Chief of Staff Submits Budget Cut Proposals

TA151117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The General Staff Command yesterday handed Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin a plan for broad budget cuts, to be effected mainly by disbanding various regular Army units and executing an organizational change in the IDF.

The cutback plans involve cutting the Quartermaster-General Branch budget by 25 percent; a 20-percent cut in the education budget; the disbandment of regular Army units, and their incorporation within other units; as well as a different organizational set-up of various units.

Military sources have noted this is the largest cutback plan ever offered by the General Staff Command. It implies "striking where it hurts," and means real harm to the IDF order of battle.

The defense minister is expected to bring the plan to the Cabinet for approval.

Doron Named Knesset Coalition Executive Chairman

TA141552 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1447 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Sara Doron [Liberal] is the chairman of the coalition executive. She will hold this post until the end of the coming summer session. After that, she will be replaced by Knesset Member [MK] Hayim Kaufman, Herut. This solves a long dispute that has continued for 6 weeks. Today's agreement was achieved at a meeting between Sara Doron, Hayim Kaufman, and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav points out that at the end of 2 years of the government's term in office, the post of coalition executive chairman will be passed to the Alignment.

Shamir Elected Herut Executive 'Deputy Chairman'

TA141902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Herut Party central committee is meeting at this hour in Tel Aviv. They are expected to discuss the party's relationship with the Liberals. Bringing us up to date is Tony Gadot in Tel Aviv:

A little over an hour ago the Herut executive elected Yitzhaq Shamir as deputy party chairman. Although there were no other candidates, and the outcome of the vote was a foregone conclusion, there were no objections to Shamir's election. It was claimed that incumbent chairman Menahem Begin is in no need of a deputy. The executive is now debating the future of the Herut-Liberal relationship within the Likud and will later choose a team to negotiate with the Liberals on the total integration of the two parties.

Notes Unity Government Problems

TA150716 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by party affairs correspondent Yotam Yaqir after Shamir's election as Herut deputy chairman on 14 November in Tel Aviv — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] When I pointed to the difficulties in both establishing and maintaining the national unity government, I numbered among others the difficulty of working together with a party that has always been our opponent. Cooperating with adversaries out of a sense of common responsibility is not an easy task. In this respect, we have not been favorably surprised. This means that things are not yet easier than we had anticipated.

[Yaqir] Yesterday was the 2d month since the establishment of the national unity government. How would you sum up these 2 months — as a success?

[Shamir] Two months is not a period of time that can be summed up. It is a beginning. We set up this government for 4 years, so it is certainly much too early to say whether it has or will succeed or fail. This government's missions are very difficult. We have only just begun handling them — primarily the economic problem and the Lebanese problem. One cannot say that we are on the brink of success with regard to either issue. I am hopeful that we will achieve positive results in both these spheres. If this happens, we will be able to tell ourselves that this government was highly successful.

[Yaqir] You would, no doubt, caution against pinning exaggerated hopes on the Israeli-Lebanese military talks that will resume tomorrow?

[Shamir] In general, I never believe in exaggerated hopes regarding anything. Every channel and road must be tried, and there are no better ones at the moment. As for hopes — let us wait and see what the reality will be.

[Yaqir] On another matter, regarding the Liberal faction — at the previous [Herut] executive session, you mentioned bad feelings between Herut and the Liberals. Have they subsided somewhat?

[Shamir] I said I could sense an improvement in the atmosphere, and that perhaps the bad feelings I had previously mentioned were quelled to a certain degree, thanks to the clear majority in all the camps favoring greater closeness and greater cooperation among the Likud components. This is my honest assessment of the situation.

[Yaqir] One last question, with your permission — does the fact that you were elected acting [as heard] executive chairman, and the fact that you are actually the man who runs the executive, not put the final seal on the fact that Mr Begin has disappeared from the Herut arena?

[Shamir] Certainly not. Since Mr Begin is inactive at the moment, it was necessary to find someone to act in his stead; but the moment he finds it necessary to return to activity, he will return — and all of us will welcome this and be very happy if this happens.

[Yaqir] Do you believe this will really happen?

[Shamir] I really do.

Shamir 'Firmly' Against Compromise on Tabah

TA141057 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Nov 84 p 3

[Ilan Kfir report]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir firmly rejects the deployment of the MFO in Tabah and the assignment of security authority to its officers as a temporary compromise between Israel and Egypt. In talks held with Likud ministers in closed forums, Shamir spoke sharply against the initiative of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Minister 'Ezer Weizman. Likud ministers told *HADASHOT* they got the impression that Shamir would be willing to go all the way in opposing Peres' and Weizman's initiatives.

Shamir told the Likud ministers: "Any Israeli concession in Tabah amounts to a surrender. Such a move on the part of the prime minister and the Alignment ministers without the agreement of the Likud ministers is contrary to the coalition agreement."

Alignment ministers believe that Yitzhaq Shamir is flexing his muscles, and that his tough language against the Peres-Weizman initiative is meant to strengthen his shaky stand as the Likud leader. Despite Shamir's tough stand, the *HADASHOT* correspondent has learned that some Likud ministers support the move.

In the framework of the secret political move between Israel and Egypt, Israel has expressed a basic willingness to assign the MFO responsibility for security in the disputed Tabah area. If an agreement is reached on this issue, American soldiers will apparently be responsible for the area.

Following the political change in Jerusalem, progress has been achieved in the military talks currently being held between Israel and Egypt in Rome. The head of the Israeli military delegation to the joint military committee, Brigadier General Dov Si'on, told *HADASHOT* in a telephone conversation: "The atmosphere in the talks between the officers is excellent. We talked with the Egyptians about the possibility of inviting the MFO to assume responsibility for security in Tabah. [no end quotation marks as published] The head of the military delegation said that another meeting is scheduled today between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, without the presence of the MFO representatives. In the talks held so far, the greatest achievement has been saving $23 million from the MFO's budget.

In all the contacts held so far between Israel and Egypt, Peres and Weizman made it clear that Israel's willingness to debate the issue of Tabah does not mean that it is giving up the area. Israel intends to handle the Tabah issue according to the peace treaty, which states that in any case of controversy there will be negotiations, and only if differences remain will the issue be passed over to international arbitration.

Israel's positive attitude in the secret contacts with Egypt and the government's liberal policy in Judaea and Samaria greatly improved the atmosphere in the relations between the two countries. Sources in Jerusalem believe that the latest developments advance the chances of a meeting between Peres and Mubarak by the end of this year.

Future of Free Trade Zone Deal 'Questionable'

TA150754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] This evening the Israeli and U.S. delegations to the free trade zone talks will attempt to find a compromise on Israeli textile exports. Israeli officials in Washington have said that if the United States does not comply with Israel's proposals on this matter, the future of the entire agreement will be questionable. Our correspondent Razi Barqay notes that progress was marked in other areas, including the export of Israeli agricultural produce.

Arab Bank in Nabulus To Have $10 Million in Capital

TA141633 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Nov 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] The Arab bank which is in the planning stages in Nabulus will have $10 million in capital. The number of owners will be 18, all of them inhabitants of the territories. This has been learned by the *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent following the contacts held by the entrepreneurs of the bank with Israel and Jordan. The head of the group of entrepreneurs, Zafir al-Masri of Nabulus, has left for Rome in order to interest European banks in the project. The *'AL HAMISHMAR* correspondent has learned, however, that Israel insists that there will be no foreign ownership of the bank. This may also turn out to be Jordan's opinion.

To date Jordan has not given its approval for the plan. In his last visit to Amman, Zafir al-Masri was careful not to present an official request for the time being, for fear of refusal. Instead he dealt with establishing a lobby for the bank.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir Nash'at al-Masri is Zafir al-Masri's nephew, and it is possible that he was asked to lobby for the bank. The U.S. Embassy in Jordan may also intervene in favor of it.

West Bank Journalist Discusses PLO Split

TA141529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In the territories, the overriding feeling is that the split within the PLO is final. Jerry Cheslow asked a prominent Bethlehem journalist, (Jamil Hamad), how serious Yasir 'Arafat's opposition is:

[Begin recording] [(Hamad)] It's a combination of political and military opposition. First of all, the opposition in Syria have their own armed forces, they have their own arms, they have their own headquarters; they function as a military organization. Politically, they have the means to express their opposition, their ideas on the peaceful solution, on the war, on the peace, on the Camp David. But there is one fact about the split: That 'Arafat from now on can't claim that he is the unquestionable leader of the Palestinians.

[Cheslow] What does this mean for the peace process?

[(Hamad)] Well, I think it's very early to talk about the peace process. Even if 'Arafat wants to be involved in the peace process, he had to reshape his house, to organize his house, to get his supporters behind him. I think at this moment 'Arafat can't involve himself in the peace process.

[Cheslow] What does this mean for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[(Hamad)] The opposition to 'Arafat and the support to 'Arafat could be seen in the local press, where some newspapers are taking the side of 'Arafat, defending his steps, referring to him as the legitimate leader; while the opposition press is referring to 'Arafat as surrenderer, selling out the Palestinian aspiration, joining the Camp David process.

[Cheslow] Now, one of the smaller PLO organizations — the Popular Military Struggle Front — has vowed to assassinate anyone who attends the Palestine National Council meeting in Amman. How serious do you think this is?

[(Hamad)] To assassinate somebody you don't need to have a big organization. You need a well-trained person with a pistol, and going to a mission and he will kill. So assassination also is not excluded in the Middle East. [end recording]

Bimonthly Price Index Report To Be Published

TA150632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Beginning next month, the Central Bureau of Statistics will publish bimonthly reports on price increase trends. This partial index will reflect only about 60 percent of the items included in the computation of the Consumer Price Index, and therefore will not replace the official Consumer Price Index which will continue to be published monthly.

Our economic affairs correspondent explains that this is being done following an appeal by the heads of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel; so far these reports have been scheduled for release only during the 3 months of the package deal price freeze.

Some economic officials had objected to such frequent reports on the index, fearing that demands for linkage to the index will result.

IAI Produces Electronic Intelligence System

TA141631 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Report by traffic affairs correspondent]

[Text] The Israel Aircraft Industries' [IAI] electronic plant Elta has developed airborne electronic intelligence systems. The systems, which are destined for both electronic and communications intelligence, can be installed in various transport airplaines.

The IAI publication *SHEHAQIM* (*Sky*) reports that the Israeli system excels in its outstanding sophistication and exceptionally high sensitivity. Most of the elements of the system were developed, planned and produced by Elta, including the receiver equipment, the military computers, the signal processing system, the communication receivers, the display systems and the commander's position.

The range of the receiver system of the airborne systems is over 400 km when the plane flies at a height of 12 km. The system gives a picture of the array of hostile forces, the deployment of the forces in the field, their operational position, their operational readiness, their alertness and their level of activity.

The electronic intelligence is based on the reception and interpretation of all existing types of electromagnetic reading. It is effective against radiating targets such as radar and other weapon systems.

The reception and interpretation systems make it possible to determine the exact geographical location of the radiating targets and identify the type of system; from this it is possible to infer the type of unit or system. It is also possible to detect the level of activity of hostile forces according to the duration of the relays.

The electronic intelligence system also serves as communications intelligence, from which all types of substantive broadcasts, both voice broadcasts and data transfers, can be received.

The system is installed in a special plane for information collecting, in which receiver devices, computers and other sophisticated electronic devices have been placed.

The IAI also supplies ground command positions, which receive the material from the plane, and also a logistic array for maintenance and instruction.

Continued Reportage on OAU Summit Conference

Morocco Addresses Sahara Issue

EA141626 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1638 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Speech by unidentified Moroccan delegate at OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Distinguished leaders: I request that I be allowed to expres my gratitude to Comrade Chairman Mengistu. I express my sincere gratitude to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Government of Ethiopia for the efforts made to enable us to participate in this meeting and the warm welcome we were accorded.

(?Before I start) explaining my views to this meeting, I would like to present my felicitations on behalf of the Moroccan delegation on your election as the chairman of the 20th OAU summit. We express our (?brief) that you will be successful in all your works as the chairman of the OAU.

Distinguished leaders and [words indistinct] and [words indistinct] to make this speech and present my country's position, I would like to express [words indistinct]. Morocco believes there are a lot of problems which require your views. We hope that these problems will be easily solved. As enshrined in its charter, the OAU is the expression of the desires and hopes of the peoples of Africa for African unity and peace and for security to reign in Africa. Morocco has made its contributions in conformity with the principles and charter of the OAU. It would take a long time to explain Morocco's views on some of the problems facing Africa, including the basic issues of the very serious problems of Western Sahara.

The basic idea of this problem has been adopted, as well as the basic resolutions. We thought that this idea had been adopted, but the question of the Polisario, which can bring about complicated arguments in our organization, has been brought up again (?by you). We will not discuss it again. We have all discussed it for a long time. There are other serious African issues affecting our peoples which the organization can discuss and find ways of solving.

Morocco has contributed to the best of its ability to the solving of problems which have made the OAU's mission difficult. To enable you to appreciate our views and arrive at views compatible with ours, we can mention some of the problems which have cropped up in the summit for you to consider. On the issue of the Western Sahara conflict and the issue between the countries sharing the problem, Morocco's general position on Western Sahara has been properly set out at every opportunity and meeting of heads of state.

An aspect concerning the general territory of the Western Sahara is that most of it is still [as heard] a colony of Spain. As all these territories which comprised the colony of Spanish Sahara were parts of Morroco, they should even now be returned to the rule of Morocco. The Spanish Government and the Saharan Liberation Movement are creating problems by obstructing the return of these territories to us. As for earlier relations between Morocco and Western Sahara, the issue has been clearly set out in UN Resolution 451, which clearly defined the position of the peoples of the territory of Western Sahara.

It was the position which prevailed while it was under Spanish colonial rule [sentence as heard]. (?Half) of the people living in Western Sahara are Moroccan tribes. In terms of the right to self-determination, these people of Morocco within Western Saharan territory protested against colonialism and should exercise their own rights because they are part of Morocco in conformity with the rules of the international community.

So far, no question has arisen over the views which we will discuss during the meeting on UN Resolution 451 and the resolution passed concerning the Moroccan tribes in Western Sahara. Today we again ask you to address yourselves to the issue of finding a solution to the problem and for Africa to give a reply to this question.

King of Morocco Hassan II and the Government of Morocco have made suggestions about implementating the resolution adopted by the world forum on the rights of the citizens in Western Sahara and the return of the region in which they live. After the Madrid agreement was concluded in this form, namely after the end of Spanish colonization of Western Sahara, the Western Saharan flag was allowed to fly in Mauritanian territory.

Morocco has never lived in isolation from the world community and will in no way do so now. But it is well-known that the Moroccan community and what surrounds it, namely Western Sahara, is troubled by the situation which has been created.

King Hassan II of Morocco was and remains one of the founders of the OAU and since he does not want our organization to collapse, he is making even greater efforts to ensure its survival. Even though it became necessary to express a [word indistinct] because of the powers which oppose (?him), (?he) made a proposal at the Nairobi 18th summit for a free referendum to be held to enable the people to engage in self-determination so as to solve the Western Saharan problem. It is possible to say that this was a great sacrifice. He did this as an expression of national unity and to secure the survival of the OAU.

The OAU adopted the resolution. But the proposal now made is against the resolution passed at that time. It has thus been found unacceptable not only by the participants of the summit but even by observers. We state that the Moroccan delegate will not accept this proposal on this issue. A request was made to African countries and the summit not to accept this complication. Concerning the question of Western Sahara which was presented to this leaders' summit, the question put forward by King Hassan, the question of election and a committee to implement this election issue was formed. [sentence as heard]

At the 1981 summit a resolution was adopted providing for a cease-fire and a free referendum on self-determination. The referendum was to enable those who wanted to be united with Morocco and the others to determine their own future. It was for the peoples of Western Sahara to determine their own future, to participate in a free referendum on unification with Morocco.

Again, what I want to say about the Western Sahara problem is that even now the people of Western Sahara can solve their problems through a referendum on self-determination. Nothing can make the situation more legal than this. Otherwise every proposal made will be a (?personal) decision. Under such circumstances, the proposals you make will defeat the stand of the OAU and create problems for it.

On African issues, the Moroccan Government and Morocco will adhere to proposals which guarantee legality and the organization should do the same. A liberation movement or a military movement does not possess the legal qualification of independence. If we do not adhere to the organization's rules, if each country is not guided by its own legality, then King of Morocco Hassan II has done everything he could to make the whole of mankind conscious of this. King Hassan did this to safeguard the OAU. He has made and continues to make efforts and maximum sacrifices to strengthen the OAU.

We have made the position of the Moroccan Government's delegation clear. It is that the Western Saharan problem, the problem which has plagued our organization for so long, is the OAU's problem. We oppose the presence of the forces representing the Polisario Government at this summit.

The king of Morocco has told me to the decisions he made in this respect by way of a special message he has given me. Permit me to read this message from the king of Morocco:

Morocco can never revise the legal proposals it presented earlier. We must (?approach) the situation in our territory and beyond it on a basis of legality. But the concept of compromise seems to have lost legality. Morocco has always respected the OAU (?leaders) and expressed its total acceptance. There is no way today by which we can change the OAU Charter. As Morocco is Africa, Moroccans as Africans must serve Africans and the OAU. Morocco makes its due contributions to the Islamic conference. Morocco will always make its due contributions to the United Nations and other international forums. Even now, we have made the due contribution toward the independenc and unity of Africa. History will one day judge us in regard to the proposal now made. I will not renege on my loyalty to Africa and the OAU. Your loyal brother, King Hassan, King of Morocco. [applause]

Moroccan Delegation Leader Comments

AB132300 Dakar PANA in French 1034 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Nov (PANA) — "In spite of what has just happened (Morocco's withdrawal from the OAU and the admission of the SDAR), we remain firmly attached to a political solution" to the Western Saharan problem, asserted Mohamed Reda Ghedira, King Hassan II's adviser, in a statement made on Monday evening to PANA shortly after the opening session of the 29th OAU summit in Addis Ababa had ended. "We have not exhausted our judicial, political, and diplomatic weapons, and we have instruments that the king will use when the time comes," the leader of the Moroccan delegation said at the summit.

Mr Ghedira who was visibly moved by the Moroccan withdrawal, was asked shortly after his country's withdrawal from the pan-African organization what his feelings were in regard to the whole issue. In reply, he said: "Personally, I fought from childhood for national independence and also within the OAU since its creation in 1963, so it is quite normal for me to be moved at a time when Morocco is withdrawing from this organization, of which it is a founding member."

In reply to another question, Mr Ghedira said that it was "too early" to measure the consequences of Morocco's withdrawal from the OAU and of the SDAR's admission, noting that it was only after a certain time that African states will realize it.

"For Morocco, I do not think that this withdrawal will either bring about or initiate a fundamental change in the situation in the Sahara," he said. Mr Ghedira also confirmed the proposal attributed to Morocco according to which Morocco is prepared to fix dates immediately for a cease-fire and for the organization of a referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara, if the SDAR accepts not to sit at the 20th summit.

"In fact," he pointed out, "King Hassan II was ready to hold a referendum on the date which the OAU may have fixed, even under short notice, on condition that the SDAR did not sit as a member of the OAU and that things remained as they were."

As to whether, apart from Zaire, other countries were going to support Morocco's stand, the Moroccan king's personal representative said: "First, I would like to underline that the king has decided, with regard to this summit, to adopt dignified and serene behavior and not to do anything to jeopardize the smooth running of the conference, contrary to what happened at Tripoli (during the two abortive attempts at holding the 19th OAU summit in June and November 1982). Also, Morocco has decided that it will never ask its friends to follow it and that each one must make its own choice." Mr Ghedira also disclosed that "no attempts were made" to convince Morocco to go back on its decision, but that "certain friendly countries asked us to freeze or suspend our membership instead of withdrawing."

The leader of the Moroccan delegation also said that he was not surprised by Nigeria's decision (made on the eve of the opening of the OAU summit) to recognize the SDAR, because, he pointed out, that country had for a long time been heading hesitantly in that direction.

With regard to Algeria, Mr Ghedira pointed out that this speech on Monday evening at the inaugural session of the 20th summit and King Hassan II's message read on the same occasion, "avoided reference to any country." "One must insult neither the future nor history because we know that they (the Algerians) will be forced to change their views," he added. "We are convinced that this problem will be solved in a historical, legal, and justifiable way," the personal representative of King Hassan II concluded.

Kaunda Addresses Assembly

EA132207 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1539 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Speech by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at OAU summit in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, my dear brothers and sisters: After that very brilliant, honest, sincere, and frank analysis of our problems by you, comrade chairman, it becomes virtually impossible for me to perform what I am required to without a word or two about your own work. If I am excessive in my reference to you, Comrade chairman, and your contribution, as well as your country's contribution to Africa's development, it is because of your own work.

Comrade Chairman when you took over the OAU, it was a very sick organization. I think in many ways it had reached the point of death, but you were a gift to us on the continent and you doctored the OAU very well indeed on our behalf.

You did not only have to contend with the problems of the OAU as such, but all the problems that you have so well analysed for us this afternoon [words indistinct] also affected Ethiopia. You had to deal with a sick OAU as well as problems of the serious drought in your great country. Nay, at the same time you had to reorganize your own society — a society which had been affected by the problems of feudalism. From feudalism to the highest class of [word indistinct]. These problems dealt with [words indistinct] side by side with doctoring [words indistinct] the OAU. And it is through your careful doctoring of the OAU we have now reached a stage where we can see some light at the end of the tunnel. Thanks to your efforts, thanks to the efforts of your party and government, thanks to your efforts which are progressives. Once we have reached this stage we must look forward to the point where the OAU must recuperate, must recuperate. We are reaching a point where the OAU must recuperate.

What we need comrade chairman, my dear brothers and sisters, is equally careful and capable hands to take over from recuperation to the rehabilitation of the OAU — our organization, our mother organization. With this background I think, and I believe, that my dear colleagues and brothers, my sisters within the OAU will understand what I am talking about, (?and) will not look amiss at what I am going to say.

Turning to our organization [words indistinct] then we must get somebody, as I said, who will follow equally effectively in your footsteps. I call on the OAU to call on Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania to take over the chairmanship from you, with a view to [word indistinct] continuity from where you are going to [word indistinct]. We believe that through your leadership the organization [words indistinct] a very active organization.

I am grateful because what you have done means [words indistinct] mixed with acceptance, total acceptance of the OAU. We know this great son of Africa, Julius Kambarage Nyerere. We know [what] he has done in many other fields of human endeavour. He did not only fight for his own country's independence in a [word indistinct] brilliant manner, (?but he is) honest sincere and (?trusted).

Comrade Chairman, for a long time now chairman of our frontline states [sentence as heard]. Those of us in the frontline cannot [words indistinct] chairman of a committee, a committee of the OAU, Even if some may say self-appointed. They are there by geographical [words indistinct], nay, by commitment to the cause of African unity, to the cause of Africa. He, Julius Nyerere as our chairman, has performed brilliantly. It is not for me to say this because the OAU knows what we have been [words indistinct] next chairmanship.

It is not a question of being recognized to take over from you and we ask from recuperation [words indistinct] to [words indistinct] to do what you have (?promptly) analyzed for us.

Comrade chairman, it is my rare honor, on behalf of the people of Zambia and (?most importantly) on behalf of my colleagues here to propose Comrade Julius Kambarage Nyrere to take [words indistinct].

Nyerere Speech 12 Nov

EA131249 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at OAU summit in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Comrade chairman, fellow heads of state and government, your excellencies and friends: I am sure that I speak on behalf of all the members of the OAU when I thank Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam who has worked for us all during the past year and more. Despite very great and urgent domestic demands upon his time, increased as they were by the drought which has ravaged Ethiopia, he has never faltered in fulfilling his duty and more than his [word indistinct] as chairman of the OAU. He has worked hard and tirelessly to help our organization and all [word indistinct]. He has, not without difficulties, brought this meeting to fruition. Chairman Mengistu, Africa is indebted to you, and I am proud to make this tribute on behalf of all heads of state present (?here).

Secondly, I must thank my fellow heads of state and government and other leaders of delegations for the honor they have given me by electing me the chairman of the organization (?at) this meeting (?until) the coming year.

As many of you know, I was reluctant to accept this honor and the work which it involves if our organization is to be guarded and strengthened. In agreeing to do so, I now offer you my promise to serve Africa, the OAU and all its members to the best of my ability. My commitment will be to African unity, to its independence and to the welfare of all its people.

Our organization has passed through some very difficult years. I believe that it is now both possible and necessary for us to strengthen our unity in order that we may deal together with all the problems [words indistinct].

Your excellencies and friends: Africa is a potentially rich con tinent, but at present (?its) peoples and its nations suffer from the effects of extreme poverty and hardships. In recent years our economic conditions have worsened.

After a very slow and gradual, but nonetheless definite, trend towards improvement during the sixties and seventies the national incomes of very many African states have declined over the last 5 (?or 6) years [words indistinct].

Now, after suffering from declining real primary export earnings and a consequent desperate shortage of foreign exchange, most of us have also been hit again by a devastating drought. Millions of people in the continent now face imminent death from starvation. As we meet here to discuss the affairs of this continent, the terrible conditions facing so many of our people must be in our mind all the time, for it is not enough to realize that the prices of primary commodity exports on which our economies depend are beyond our control, that the prices of our essential imports are fixed outside our continent, and that the widespread drought is a visitation against which we can only pray.

We are the leaders of our nations. [passage indistinct] In the short term we have to act in a manner which will limit the economic damage as much as possible and to ensure that the burden falls lightly on those of our systems who are least able to bear it.

Secondly, it is our responsibility to see that at least in the long term our continent and our nations become less vulnerable to such external events, and in particular we know that Africa is constantly subject to drought [words indistinct] on the scale we have suffered in recent years. It is our responsibility to work out what Africa can do to reduce that damage. We need to develop a coordinated strategy to assist any African country or countries affected by the drought.

In this face of the current widespread disaster, the famine relief food supplies, which are now too little and too [word indistinct], being sent into Africa are very welcome. [Word Indistinct] (?we note and) acknowledge with gratitude the evidence that when the peoples of America and of both West and East Europe are made aware of the human event of this African disaster, they respond with generosity. But this is not the (?real answer to) the problems which we face in Africa.

Droughts are beyond the control of man and of nations, although by our own action in damaging the environment we do make their effects greater. But the international economy in which the 51 nations of this organization operate individually and all too often in isolation from each other, is a man-made structure. It was the Brandt Commission report which warned in 1980 that the world economy is now functioning so badly that it damages both the immediate and the long-term interests of all nations [words indistinct]. But real progress will only be made nationally if it can be assured globally. Nothing has been done.

The Third World has failed to obtain any support for its numerous proposals for progress towards a new international economic order. Global negotiations have been effectively vetoed by the industrialized nations. The rich and powerful continue to act as if their dominance could protect them from ravages of a collapsing international economy and from the increasing poverty of the poor. They have closed their eyes to the evidence of the recent recession, to the continuing heavy unemployment in the North and the threat to their own financial structure coming from the inability of the poor to buy even the essential goods or to pay their debts. [Word indistinct] the rich north [words indistinct] for solving problems on a case by case basis. Their hope is to maintain and increase their economic control over the poor nations and thus their political control over all of us.

In the face of this response to world problems on the part of the economically powerful nations, we in Africa have no choice but to increase our own endeavors [words indistinct] both on a regional and a national basis. Separately we are all very weak, together we could make Africa just a little less weak. To the extent that we can organize economic cooperation throughout the Third World, our weakness can be reduced still further.

In practice, this makes two immediate demands upon all of us which we can, even under present conditions, fulfill if we have the will. (?Thus) we can, through mutual consultation, exchange information, especially about our negotiations with the external economic institutions. We might then avoid the situation where we are separately forced to accept worse conditions than could be obtained if we coordinated our efforts. For at present we are unwittingly weakening each other. An agreement accepted under protest by one country (?is) used as a pressure against another [words indistinct].

Secondly, we can cooperate, especially in planning production on a regional (?basis). We need to apply ourselves [words indistinct], for we in Africa are like a number of rowing boats and canoes on a rough sea. If we allow the smallest boats to sink, the largest will get overloaded and will sink in their turn.

I hope that this meeting will discuss the economy of Africa in the framework of progress towards and the difficulties of the Lagos plan of action. We must pay special attention to the problem of Africa's food supplies. [passage indistinct] We must not allow political differences between other groups and our countries to overwhelm economic (?precedences) of Africa. [passage indistinct] It would be absurd to pretend that political differences and even conflicts do not exist. [passage indistinct] We may, with some justice, even feel that it damages our own endeavors, either by causing a flow of refugees or by encouraging subversion. Whatever the problems we face [words indistinct] that we have to live together and solve our problems together for none of us [words indistinct] will be free.

The principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and of respect to each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is enshrined in our charter, is the only basis on which we can either maintain our independence [words indistinct]. There is danger for the whole of Africa if any of us allow our disputes to become quarrels and thus provide an opportunity for external forces to use our continent. It would be better to use our own organization for (?other) African nations to settle our problems and our disputes.

[Words indistinct] the African states which have acted as peace [word indistinct], which have acted as hosts to discussions

between contending groups of another country are to be congratulated and thanked by all of us. [words indistinct] now African disputes can be [words indistinct] between non-African powers with the African states concerned sometimes (?hostages) [words indistinct].

Your Excellencies [words indistinct] of our need to safeguard by greater unity the national integrity of our independent states. When this organization was established in (?Addis Ababa) it was also [word indistinct] in working for the social liberation of Africa. (?Certainly) we have made great strides towards the political liberation of this vast continent. In 1963 [word indistinct] signed the charter. Now we have 51 members, and the task is not complete.

We have two major outstanding problems. Namibia is still treated as if it was a colony of racist South Africa. South African troops still occupy Namibia, and South Africa's administrator general governs in accordance with instructions from Pretoria. The history of Namibia's struggle for her freedom is well known to all of us and to help [passage indistinct]. But now 6 years later Namibia's independence is as far away as ever. And the reason is very clear: South Africa does not want Namibia to be independent. And if it is forced to concede political independence it wants to ensure that the new government in Namibia is one (?it likes), one that will serve its interests and not the interests of the people of Namibia.

In (?search) of this objective, South Africa has defied the world and it has attacked, invaded and occupied large areas of Namibia's neighbour, Angola. It has demanded that Cuban troops should be withdrawn from Angola in full knowledge that they were invited into that country by Angola's legal government following the first South African invasion of that country. And it has been allowed to do all these things at little political cost because of the backing south Africa receives from the United States in accordance with its policy of constructive engagement.

[Words indistinct] becoming increasingly clear that until institutionalized racism is brought to an end in that country the whole region of southern Africa will remain in turmoil. No one could expect [words indistinct] the South African people to acquiesce in their daily oppression and humiliation under apartheid. And, therefore, we must expect that the South African Government will persist in its efforts to control or destabilize its neighbors. And the ruthlessness and the aggression against its own people will continue to be used against others as long as South Africa believes this will assist in protecting the security of the apartheid system.

And so far there are no signs of voluntary change in the South African system. Whatever has happened outside this continent, (?still if any inside Africa), and even less inside South Africa itself, has been deceived by the (?imaginary) constitutional reform in South Africa. [sentence as heard] The cosmetic reduction in the so-called greater apartheid, the pretence of setting up independent bantustans and the attempt to split the nonwhite opposition to the system have all been clearly rejected by the people of South Africa itself. They recognize these things for what they are: an attempt by the racist regime to strengthen apartheid rather than to begin a process of ending it.

So we have the daily reports of new uprisings in South African towns until it has become necessary to deploy its troops against civilian populations. So we have the news today of industrial unrest [word indistinct] against apartheid. And also we have the evidence of continued mass support and activity by the ANC both politically and by acts of sabotage. Let us not, brothers and sisters, underestimate the courage of the South African people in their defiance of the apartheid bullets [words indistinct] the participants are liable to slow death which is so often involved in losing both their jobs and their legal rights to live and earn their living in the urban areas. [words indistinct] and if you resolved we had to fight against the [word indistinct] and ruthless oppression, then the South African racists must pay tribute to the determination of apartheid's (?determined) opponents at the same time with (?replies) to [words indistinct] the desperation which forces them to resist (?the Boer army).

The least that we can do here in Addis Ababa is to recommit ourselves to the total opposition to apartheid and to support its opponents, the people of South Africa, under the leadership of [word indistinct] liberation movements. That we commit [words indistinct] further and continous efforts designed to oppose the apartheid system. [passage indistinct]

Such a recommitment necessarily has political and economic costs. South Africa persists in the pretence that the internal opposition to apartheid is due to the activities of the external forces. And South Africa recognizes in fact, although not in words, that the genuine and stable independence of its neighbors, especially when this is being used for the benefit of all its citizens, is by its very nature a threat to the dogma of apartheid. For such independence highlights both the humiliation and the economic costs of apartheid. At the same time it threatens the neocolonial control over the other nations of southern Africa which South Africa exerts on [words indistinct] communications and trade system of that area and which cannot be quickly [words indistinct].

South Africa's attacks on her independent neighbors and on Namibia's neighbors on its north has had the consequences of their (?resistance). They are likely to continue until the costs to South Africa can be made too high. Up to now that has not been the case. The full brunt of the attacks has been borne by the border states. They have virtually been left to defend themselves without any meaningful [words indistinct]. If a soldier is not supplied with arms from the (?rear) then he cannot successfully defend himself. The struggle for freedom should not (?stop) until it is abandoned.

And there has been some [word indistinct] despite isolated [words indistinct]. Surrounded as it is on all sides by South Africa, Lesotho has still not given in [words indistinct] and total liberation [words indistinct] by South Africa. [applause] Botswana also has been able to stand up against the treats and economic blackmail which its border states are (?facing). South Africa wants these countries to recognize the bantustans and almost to become bantustans themselves. They are resisting with great (?courage) despite the costs [words indistinct]. Those who [words indistinct] along all the other (?borderlines) remain in danger of

direct or indirect South African aggression.

(?During this meeting) we have to face (?up to the) realities of the situation in southern Africa and (?decide) what we can do (?to) them. The Frontline States have paid and are still paying a very heavy price both in human (?terms) and [word indistinct] and economically for the maintenance of their independence and their continued support for the struggle against apartheid. Countries which were not helping them [words indistinct] their attacks against them have little if any right to criticize the action they have taken in their own self-defense. They need sympathy and help. They need support while they continue to defend the outposts of freedom against South African aggression. Others have to take a more prominent part in the opposition against apartheid and in giving support to the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

Get there has been recently the renewed talks of dialogue with South Africa. It is justified by the argument that the South African neighbors are talking to the apartheid state and take no account either of the aggression against those neighbors of South Africa or the [words indistinct] economic circumstances which forced those countries to deal with their neighbor, South Africa.

Africa must come out firmly [words indistinct]. South Africa's neighbors talk to South Africa because they have to do so to survive and to maintain their [word indistinct]. The rest of us do not have this necessity to talk to South Africa. If we do so we are voluntarily giving racist South Africa a certificate of respectability that we must endeavor not [word indistinct].

Speaking to a gathering of European socialists, I recently pointed out that what they have [words indistinct] dialogue it is not appropriate, an appropriate time to what its sympathizers should do. On the contrary, they have to intensify their own opposition to racist tyranny just because the victims of that tyranny can do (?less). And Africa is not just committed to sympathizing with the struggle against apartheid and colonialism, it has on many occasions committed itself to taking an active part in that struggle. When the people of South Africa and the neighbors of that apartheid state are under attack, and especially when they suffer some reverses, African countries further away from the frontline have the duty to do (?more).

I hope this summit will give to this question of Namibia and South Africa the serious attention and discussion they deserve. A boost they need, if Africa's freedom is to be strengthened and extended. Let us be friends with one another but also understand [words indistinct]. As for the task (?working) for us. Let us resolve to act as Africa for Africa and for the goodness and development of Africa's people. Long live African unity! [prolonged applause]

Colleagues, colleagues and friends: We have two items according to the order of work. Wait please, you will get your turn. First, the adoption of the agenda. I think we all have, we all have a draft agenda in our hands. If no objection, we adopt the agenda as proposed. Secondly, the organization of work and I think there is some proposal, let me see, organization of work. (?There) is a proposal that we start at 0900, I am opposing that proposal. I am opposing it because I am not sure that everybody will come on time. We are proposing we start at 1000, continue until 1300; we break; we come back at 1400; we continue until 1900. [applause] (?agenda) adopted. [words indistinct] let us continue. Let us continue. We shall continue.

Now, colleagues I need your attention. Normally, at this stage we come to the end of our business. Having adopted the agenda, agreed on the method of work, the organization of work, we break and we go to a recess. This time I am seeking your indulgence. I am seeking your indulgence because the representative of Morocco has asked permission to speak, and please I ask you to allow him this opportunity to speak.

I see that the Zaire (?group) [words indistinct], and so I am going to give an opportunity to the representative of Morocco to speak and then Zaire, and then we shall break for [word indistinct]. The representative of Morocco.

UN Secretary General Speaks

EA132237 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1421 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Speech by UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar at OAu summit in Addis Ababa; in English and French with superimposed Amharic translation — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. It is an honor for me to address the summit meeting of the OAU. I would like at the outset to express my gratitude to His Excellency Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and to the Government of Ethiopia for their warm reception and (?genuine) hospitality. I would also take this opportunity to note the extensive cooperation that has long existed between the OAU and the United Nations. It is a source of strength for both and certainly of benefit in achieving progress toward our common objectives.

Mr Chairman, I, like all others present here, am deeply conscious that we meet here in Addis Ababa at a time of great trial for the people of many African countries.

Last Friday, upon the invitation of the Ethiopian authorities, I visited one of the areas most affected by the drought, Korem in the province of Welo. I was deeply moved by the suffering of the people and impressed by the complexity of the problem this country has faced, but I was also very much encouraged by the remarkable efforts of the Ethiopian Government in trying to alleviate their plight, assisted by the rapidly increasing response of the international community, governments, regional and international organizations, nongovernmental and private organizations.

The motivation and coordinating role of the UN system is extremely important and I pledge not only to Ethiopia but also to other drought-affected areas of Africa that we in the United Nations will cooperate to the fullest extent of our capabilities in helping you deal with your problems [words indistinct]. [applause]

One cannot look into the face of hunger and suffering as I did at Korem without feeling even more strongly the necessity for human solidarity. I saw brave and dedicated medical and relief

teams from other countries working with their Ethiopian counterparts to east the suffering. These doctors and nurses recognize no borders — they serve humanity.

The international community stands not to do less. What I ask (?today) is not a matter of charity: it is a matter of international social justice whose (?total) concern is all humanity.

Mr Chairman, Africa has suffered most (? seriously) from the effects of international recession. Benefits from the recovery now on the way in the industrialized world have yet to reach this continent. The appalling drought has made it more difficult for an already weak agricultural sector to produce an adequate supply of food. In too many instances development has been interrupted. The stalemate in North-South dialogue on fundamental problems, all of which are extremely impprtant to Africa, weights heavily on furture development prospects [passage indistinct].

The basic objectives which were formulated by African heads of state in the Lagos plan of action were recently reaffirmed by the 10th meeting of the conference of ministers of the economic commission for Africa.

All that is done for this should not be temporary but a lasting solution that requires a permanent working plan. During the past 12 months I have at no time refrained from pointing this out at every opportunity I have had: the need to overcome this problem and to create better conditions in the future. As I reflected in the special debate on the critical economic situation in Africa which took place in the general assembly last week, there is a growing concern about what needs to be done. Mention has also been made of the development and protection of human resources and on reversing the deterioration of the ecological balance of the (?continent).

Even though efforts up to now have been successful it should also be known that much needs to be done in the future. This calls for the support of all. It is also necessary to draft a plan on international growth and development. Alleviating this heavy burden placed on us calls for constantly renewed efforts. The volume of concessionary financial assistance to Africa should be further increased in the future.

I know I am speaking on behalf of all my colleagues and employees under me. I would like to assure you all that the United Nations stands beside you in alleviating this economic crisis. Temporary solutions and ideas on long term plans have to be practically implemented. All donor organizations are aware that they have to make concerted efforts for this [word indistinct] struggle and Africa's problem.

I recently submitted to the UN General Assembly specific proposals on available human resources and how to overcome our vulnerability to nature, and asked for emphasis to be placed on this. Period meetings are being held for concerted efforts by all to step up their aid and cooperation to overcome drought and economic crisis. Calls have been made to help patriots fighting for independence and those who have been displaced in the Frontline States. Everything possible must be done.

It has been found necessary to create favorable conditions for temporary refugee shelter. It is necessary to adopt a development-oriented strategy for assistance to refugees and for returnees which should be linked to the national development plans for the area and take into account the needs of the local people as well. But man will lose self-confidence if his rights and the rule of law are not respected. If human rights are not respected all that is done about development is insignificant by itself.

Mr President [words indistinct] of the economic crisis and natural disasters, Africa continues to face political problems which by themselves provoke great [words indistinct] to deal with the world's challenges.

The apartheid policy in South Africa is the [word indistinct] which hits the whole of southern Africa [words indistinct]. I will continue to make use of all the means at my disposal to help the United Nations discharge the particular responsibility assigned to it. [passage indistinct] pathetic conflicts, aggravated now by the drought disaster and the terrible sufferings [words indistinct].

The withdrawal of foreign troops is encouraging, in fact it gives new chances for a national reconciliation. I hope that the efforts once again deployed by the OAU are meeting with [passage indistinct]. I want to reaffirm that I am prepared to render the OAU every possible form of assistance.

[Passage indistinct] on Africa, which worry the African leaders terribly. This is particularly true of the situation in the Middle East. Concerning Lebanon, the Lebanese and Israeli governments [passage indistinct]. Allow me, in this respect, to thank the governments of Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal for (?contributing) to the peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. [Passage indistinct] an encouragement to make completely new efforts to solve the Middle East problem. The more the deadlock in [word indistinct] prevails, the more the situation is aggravated and becomes dangerous.

Last year the General Assembly [passage indistinct]. A peace conference on the Middle East should not necessarily [passage indistinct]. I think it is a framework [words indistinct] which would more aptly meet the requirements of all the conflicting parties in the Middle East. I must emphasize the fact that for negotiations to be successful, be they in Middle East or in the African [word indistinct], the parties must share the coviction that they have more to gain from the restoration of peace than from continued conflict.

Mr President, your excellencies and dear friends, this assembly is well aware of a world problem which does not affect a particular region but can have [words indistinct]. The great threat to the world's survival comes from nuclear arms. [sentence indistinct]. If the world's governments resolved to pay more attention [word indistinct] to disarmament, regional or sub-regional, this would permit the application of the considerable resources currently devoted to armament to essential economic development [words indistinct] and create means by which we could live and prosper together. [words indistinct] it is first [word indistinct] to solve differences not having recourse to force and refraining from all interference in the internal affairs of other states. Then there is

the need for states to cooperate in solving great problems [words indistinct], and finally the creation of organizations [words indistinct].

My feeling is that we must [words indistinct] the need for governments to work together to [word indistinct] and I hope this is today comprehensively illustrated by the response evoked by the drought crisis. This is the way to follow [words indistinct]. Let us persevere in observing the rule of cooperation to avert economic crises.

Let us fulfill in both word and action [word indistinct] with the hope of promoting [words indistinct] multinational organizations [words indistinct], I mean of course the OAU, thinking also of the United Nations as well as [words indistinct].

The OAU was born of [word indistinct], as a manifestation of an Africa confident in its values and determined to participate fully in international mutual understanding. It is in that Africa that [word indistinct]. All peoples are with you in this stage from which this continent must emerge reinforced.

SWAPO's Nujoma Talks to Press

AB131105 Dakar PANA in English 1051 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Nov. (PANA) — SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma today urged African heads of state and government meeting in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa to render more material assistance to SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC) "to carry out an effective war of liberation against the oppressive racist regime of South Africa.

He was addressing a news conference on what he termed "critical, political and military situation" as a result of the escalating military build-up inside Namibia by the minority racist regime of South Africa. He told the press that there had been a terror campaign throughout Namibia particularly directed on the civilian population with a view to suppressing the popular demand of the masses of the Namibian people for genuine independence and freedom. He declared: "In the face of naked aggression SWAPO would continue with popular resistance with the arms in hand to ensure the total liquidation of racial oppression by racist South Africa."

Reacting to a question on yesterday's decision by Morocco to quit the OAU, Mr Nujoma said Morocco had made a great mistake by leaving. The Organization of African Unity would certainly grow stronger, he emphasised. "At a later stage Morocco will realise the gross mistake it has made."

Asked why SWAPO had not been admitted to the OAU, he said, "we prefer to be a liberation movement and we are a liberation movement until we defeat South African colonialists."

On the re-election of Mr Ronald Reagan as U.S. President, he said it did not make any difference since his support for racist South Africa was well known.

Buhari Meets World Bank Officials

AB131110 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Two World Bank officals yesterday in Addis Ababa met the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, over a special fund being proposed by the bank for poorer Western African countries. Details of the talks with the officials, Mr Xavier de Larenaudiere, director of the bank's Special Office for African Affairs, and Mr Soglo, an executive director of the bank, were not disclosed.

The chief press secretary to the head of state, Malam (Wadameida), said the bank officials wanted to get Nigeria's support at the summit when the issue of the special fund was tabled for discussion. Sources close to the Nigerian delegation in Addis Ababa said that Nigeria was not one of the projected recipients of aid from the fund. Leaders of liberation movements in southern Africa also met Maj Gen Buhari to brief him on latest development in the liberation struggle.

Bourguiba Message Attacks 'Bigotry'

LD131554 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Message from President Habib Bourguiba to the 20th OAU summit in Addis Ababa — date not given]

[Excerpts] In my capacity as the doyen of African presidents and on the basis of deep awareness of the multiplicity and gravity of the threats to our continents peace and security, I have the pleasure of addressing this message to you hoping that it will be considered as my contribution toward a joint action which we are all required to carry out in order to safeguard our gains and to continue our peoples' march toward dignity and progress.

While we can proudly record the many victories we have achieved in the path of political liberation, we cannot forget the sufferings endured by our brothers in the south of the continent who are still under the burden of foreign occupation and racism. This is a prime issue which requires from us unity of efforts and persistent efforts to agree within our organization on the necessary modification to the progress of our joint action in order to help our oppressed brothers in the light of the developments witnessed in the region recently. This action is our sacred duty as long as a single inch of the continent remains unliberated, and as long as the right of self-determination of all the continent's peoples remains unrecognized.

The second issue which constitutes a source of great concern to us is concerned with inter-African relations and their continued deterioration. This is a vital issue which we must discuss and give priority in our organization's activity.

It is our duty to learn from our past experiences and realize that, if we want to overcome circumstantial changes, we must move away from temptations of suicidal extremism and bigotry and follow courageously the path of dialogue and negotiations, which is the only path that will enable us to resolve our disputes.

The problems faced by Africa are numerous and manifold, but in my message I have deliberately confined myself to the issues which seem to me to take priority over others. The situation in the south of the continent, settlement of disputes among our countries and development work for the African peoples constitute in my opinion major issues of great importance that require our intensive efforts. They justify the need to protect our organization, whatever the price, from the danger of collapse which threatens it. The organization must remain the preferred framework for the deliberation of our common problems and a valuable tool for dialogue and consultation among ourselves despite itself.

Tunis, which has proven its commitment to equanimity in its African relations and sincerity on issues of liberation, justice and progress, is prepared to do whatever would bring closer and return trust and strengthen our solidarity and brotherhood. I hope that this 20th summit will be an occasion for all Africans to examine their conscience and [words indistinct] the level of priorities of the problems which we are facing.

Let this session be a new basis for our organization and a beginning to a new era for our continent; an era of harmony amongst ourselves and the return of mutual trust, an era in which sense prevails over emotions, and in which we shall support opportunities for cooperation in order to achieve honorable and prosperous life for our peoples, and thus preserve the OAU. I hope that we shall be aware of this. Finally I wish you every success in your proceedings for the glory and preservation of Africa.

Annual Report Presented

EA131717 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Among the major problems facing Africa at present is the economic crisis. The OAU member states should make a serious assessment of the evident problems of the continent and make efforts to face them jointly, the interim secretary general of the organization said. Dr Peter Onu, interim secretary general of the OAU said this in his annual report to the organization, which he submitted today to the continuing summit of African heads of state.

In his report, which covered Africa's economic, social, and political problems, Dr Peter Onu pointed out that even though Africa's economic crisis has received international attention and understanding, it is only through continental efforts that the problem will be overcome jointly.

In his report the interim secretary general pointed out that in order to contain the economic problems, short, intermediate, and long-term plans have been drawn up. He noted that the implementation of the plans calls for the unreserved and continuing participation of OAU member states.

In his report Peter Onu raised the political issues of CHAD, Western Sahara, Namibia and the refugee situation in Africa and expressed the hope that these matters of concern will find solutions through the special efforts of the organization.

The 20th summit of OAU heads of state has entered its 2d day today. Yesterday Morocco walked out immediately after the opening ceremony, and Zaire temporarily abstained from the summit.

Further on Onu Address

EA132209 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The OAU Summit continued today. The summit began today under the chairmanship of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere with a report presented by the organization's interim secretary general, Dr Peter Onu, outlining the continent's political, economic, and other serious problems over the past 18 months. Dr Onu paid tribute to comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, for his tactful and wise direction of serious and alarming problems during his tenure as chairman of the organization and commended his efforts to solve the problems.

In his report, Dr Onu pointed out that unprecedented socioeconomic crises, conflicts, and misunderstandings had occurred that year as never before seen in Africa's history. He added that the problem of eradicating colonialism was threatening our continent. Dr Onu added that since the OAU was faced with problems on all fronts, solving these problems permanently called for relentless effort and work by member countries.

After presenting a detailed report on the continent's food shortage, drought situation, imbalance of trade, and the payment of longstanding debts, Dr Onu pointed out that because of a decline in basic food production, 36 African countries are now experiencing serious problems and millions of lives are being lost. He added that among these, 27 countries are (?registered) as food recipients of the World Food Organization and the World Food program.

Libya Claims Aozou Strip

AB131910 Dakar PANA in French 1848 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa 13 (PANA) — Libya has for the first time said that the Aozou Strip is an integral part of its territory. Speaking during the debate on Chad, 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan foreign minister, called on the OAU to send a delegation to the United Nations to consult the map that was submitted in 1952 when his country became independent. Mr al-Turayki stated that according to that map, the Aozou Strip is an integral part of Libyan territory.

The leader of the Libyan delegation suggested that the current chairman of the OAU take the initiative to convene a meeting of all the Chadian factions on the basis of the Lagos accords. It should be recalled that this accord, which was signed in 1979 in the Nigerian capital, created the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), which was overthrown on 7 June 1982 by the former FAN of the current President Hissein Habre.

Egyptian Minister Addresses Summit

NC141858 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has reaffirmed Egypt's stand on the Palestinian issue and the need for the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate, and to establish their state on their own land.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also reemphasized Egypt's complete support for the Palestinian People's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to attain their inalienable national rights.

This came in a speech that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian delegation to the 20th African summit conference, delivered at the conference's evening session today, during which the Middle East situation and all aspects of the Palestinian issue were discussed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid, who was the first to address the session, stressed Egypt's clear stand on occupied Arab Jerusalem, a stand earlier underlined in the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU, the Islamic Conference, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that from this African rostrum, Egypt again calls upon Israel to cease its condemnable practices against the patient and heroic Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

He also called on Israel to pursue a new policy that would create a suitable atmosphere for the implementation of the various international resolutions that concern the Palestinian People's rights and Arab Jerusalem.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid appealed to the African and international communities to continue their support for the Palestinian people, their just cause, their inalienable rights, their independence and their freedom to make their own political decisions.

He said in his speech that the Egyptian delegation carefully assessed the two reports prepared by the OAU acting secretary general on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East, and noted: I would like to express my thanks for the excellent efforts that have been exerted in preparing the two reports, which offer a factual picture of what is now taking place in the occupied Arab territories in regard to the Palestinian people.

He said: We believe that the Palestinian people's cause is an African issue. The Palestinian people's attainment of their inalienable national rights, particularly their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state, can primarily be achieved through African support and assistance, because the causes of liberation are one, whether in Palestine or in Africa.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the most important thing is to establish a just comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and that the core of this peace must be the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

He said that there has been no tangible change in the Middle East situation, particularly in Lebanon, since June 1983, despite the world society's efforts to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, the core of which is the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also said that Israel is now required to withdraw from Lebanon; to end its occupation of the occupied Arab territory in the West Bank, the Syrian Golan Heights, Arab Jerusalem and Gaza; and to put an immediate end to its illegal actions in these territories, which harm the original inhabitants.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the achievement of a comprehensive, permanent, and just peace in the Middle East requires respect for international charters and resolutions, as well as continued pressure on that party which does not respect these charters and resolutions.

He continued: All of Africa has supported the Geneva declaration and the program of action on Palestinian rights adopted by the international conference on Palestine that was held in August 1983, particularly in regard to the intensification of efforts to establish an independent Palestinian state within the framework of a comprehensive, permanent, and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in accordance with the UN Charter and resolutions and the guiding principles of the Geneva Declaration on Palestine.

In conclusion, Dr 'Abd al-Majid called on the heads of state and government and the leaders of the fraternal African delegations to reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the 19th OAU summit on Palestine and the Middle East.

Second Day Concludes

AB132040 Dakar PANA in English 2031 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Nov (PANA) — The 20th summit of the OAU ended discussion Tuesday of political questions on its agenda. After adopting reports on Western Sahara and Chad, the summit dealt with issues related to decolonization of southern Africa, the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis. It adopted the reports on the Palestinian question and on the Middle East without discussion. Tomorrow, Wednesday, the African heads of state and government will examine economic and social questions.

Malagasy President Supports SADR

EA132155 Dakar PANA in English 1516 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Nov (PANA) — President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar has described as a victory for the Sahrawis the admission of their country as a member state of the OAU. Addressing the 20th OAU assembly of heads of state and government in Addis Ababa on Tuesday, the Malagasy president said that the SADR has now taken its rightful place within the organization.

President Ratsiraka called on the African leaders to proclaim Namibia independent in order to speed up the freedom process of the territory.

He criticized the north-south dialogue as rather a monologue in a cooperation relationship that favors only one partner. The rich become richer at the expense of the poor, who become poorer to the benefit of the rich, the Malagasy president said. While in the rich countries there are ministries for life and leisure, in the poor countries there is nothing but famine and misery, added President Ratsiraka, who proposed the creation of a special fund for sub-Saharan Africa.

African countries and those of the EEC should concert action within the Lone Convention linking 64 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific with the EEC, he said, referring especially to the external debt of African countries.

The Malagasy head of state appealed for direct consultations between the donor countries of Europe and African debtor countries without any intermediaries. It is in our mutual interest to evaluate our various problems together, he concluded.

Bendjedid Receives Leaders

LD132335 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] On the sidelines of the work of the 20th OAU summit, Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary-general of the party, received Mr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan secretary of foreign liaison. The brother president also received President Thomas Sankara, of Burkina Faso. The talks which took place during the two meetings were attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

Nyerere Appeals for Food Aid

EA141046 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa: The new chairman of the OAU, president Nyerere, today appealed to rich nations throughout the world to offer food relief to the drought-hit countries in Africa. In an interview with the BBC, President Nyerere, who took over the OAU chairmanship yesterday, said at least 36 African countries were affected by the drought and were experiencing food shortages. However, he said that the catastrophe could be halted if the stocks of food available in the world were properly mobilized to reach the needy populations.

Mwalimu [Nyerere] said that no people should die of hunger while there was food somewhere, adding that countries which have food were not doing enough to save the hungry. The new OAU chairman noted that what African needed in order to avert hunger were resources which could be combined with existing potential to develop the agriculture industry, adding that (?token) contributions were necessary for a short term only.

Mengistu Receives Leaders

EA141119 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday held talks with the leader of the Republic of Congo, President Sassou-Nguesso, and the leader of the Republic of Uganda, President Milton Obote.

The discussions our comrade revolutionary leader held with the leaders of the two countries centred on the 20th OAU heads of state summit, the existing friendship and relations between socialist Ethiopia and Congo and Uganda, and international issues.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has also held talks with the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah foreign minister, who is attending the summit representing his country's leader, Dr 'Ali abd al-Salam al-Turayki, on bilateral relations and African issues.

Present during the occasion when our comrade revolutionary leader held separate talks with the two leaders and the Libyan foreign minister was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

Libya Offers Drought Aid

EA141143 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki disclosed yesterday that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has decided to give $10 million to African countries affected by drought.

Dr 'ali Abd Al-Salam al-Turayki disclosed this after OAU Interim Secretary General Dr Peter Onu presented a report to the summit disclosing that 36 African countries are faced with serious food shortages and that 27 of these are food aid recipients as a result of the current drought. Libya has also decided to give $200,000 to Lesotho to help it overcome the problems caused to it by the racist South African Government.

Algeria Makes Drought Pledge

NC141340 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 14 (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today called for the setting-up of a special Organization of African Unity (OAU) fund to meet situations such as the current African drought, and pledged $10 million from his country to set it in motion.

Speaking at the 20th OAU summit meeting here, President Chadli also proposed a special meeting of African foreign and economy ministers to assess progress made in applying the 1980 Lagos plan for economic development, informed sources said.

The meeting should find ways and means of increasing cooperation among african states and draw up an emergency program for the continent, President Chadli said. The aid program would be financed by contributions from African countries and outside sources, and Algeria would be prepared to provide more if necessary, he added.

Informed sources said the Algerian view was that better cooperation and a joint action programme would aid the fight against drought, famine, and indebtedness on the continent.

An OAU spokesman said that many African leaders at the closed-door session of the summit had gone along with the Algerian proposals. They had stressed the need to properly implement the Lagos plan, which aims at collective self-reliable in Africa.

Further on Bendjedid Proposal
AB141530 Dakar PANA in English 1155 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — President Chadli Bendjedid proposed Wednesday in Addis Ababa the creation of a special emergency fund for drought and food security in Africa. Addressing the 20th OAU summit, the Algerian head of state disclosed that his country would contribute 10 million dollars to this fund.

On the economic situation in Africa, which features on today's agenda, President Bendjedid stressed that the economic crisis facing the continent will remain "a source of grave concern as long as multiple and serious obstacles to development place in danger the living conditions of our people." After pointing out that the already depleted economies of African countries are feeling the weight of the world economic crisis especially with regard to their economic and social development, president Bendjedid pointed out that the common denominator for judging the deteriorating economic situation of African countries is the food situation and its resultant famine.

"It is a prime duty for Africa to help herself for she has the means to do so," said President Bendjedid, who disclosed that the Algerian delegation had for this reason prepared a document on the relevant action to be taken.

Besides the implementation of the Lagos plan of action — the appropriate medium for development action on the continent — "Algeria proposes that our conference create a special emergency fund for drought and food security in Africa," the Algerian president said, before announcing his country's contribution of 10 million dollars to this fund. "This donation is an expression of the unflinching solidarity of Algeria with African countries presently facing serious economic problems," President Bendjedid concluded.

Nigeria Proposes Economic Summit
EA141403 Dakar PANA in English 1135 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — Nigeria proposed today that African leaders should hold an economic summit to find solutions to the critical economic situation on the continent. The proposal was made by Nigerian Leader Major-General Muhammad Buhari During a debate on Africa's economic problems, which began in Addis Ababa this morning.

He said the proposed economic summit would afford Africa the opportunity to consider more closely and strengthen the special memorandum formulated and adopted by the 10th Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) conference of economic ministers in May this year. Interim secretary general of the Organization of Africa Unity, Nigerian Dr Peter Onu, told the summit on Tuesday in his report that while not minimizing the importance of the political problems, we consider the economic problems as constituting priority number one for our organization.

General Buhari said a renewed, vigorous and determined focus was required in solving Africa's economic problems. He declared: We cannot expect the United Nations secretary general to make all the initiatives on our behalf regarding our dismal economic situation only for us to fail to follow up such initiatives or give due encouragement to them.

General Buhari proposed that a steering committee comprising Algeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Zimbabwe should be established to prepare a review of the Lagos Plan of Action, LPA. The first special economic summit for Africa was held in Lagos in 1980 where the LPA was adopted.

Buhari Proposes Commission on Chad
AB141450 Dakar PANA in English 0906 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 13 (NAN) — Nigeria today in Addis Ababa proposed that the OAU should constitute a conciliation commission on Chad. The proposal was made by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while contributing to a debate on Chad, correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) covering the OAU summit report. He said that membership of the commission should include the People's Republic of Congo, which had taken an initiative on the subject and other members of the OAU with positive concern for the restoration of peace and stability in the war-torn country.

Maj Gen Buhari said that Nigeria welcomed the recent agreement over the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country, saying that a genuine peace process based on serious national reconciliation talks at the highest level must be started without further delay. We declared: "Nigeria stands ready to assist Chadians to turn their long swords into plowshares and to begin anew the task of genuine national reconciliation and integration."

He then commended the efforts made by Congo to bring the Chadian leaders to the conference table in Brazzaville. Maj Gen Buhari added that Nigeria had become tired of the diversion [words indistinct] the Western Sahara conflict constituted to the OAU while important issues and developments in southern Africa, affecting the lives of millions of Africans, were neglected. It was for these reasons that Nigeria had decided to recognise the

SADR and support its sitting in the 20th summit of the OAU, he said.

The Nigerian leader called on his colleagues to turn their attention to a more serious search for solutions to the Western Sahara issue and to other pressing matters like drought, hunger and the economic development of the continent. "Let no member walk out of the organisation because such an action will achieve nothing but merely please the imperialists and other detractors of our organisation," Maj Gen Buhari declared.

OAU Morning Session Ends

EA141443 Dakar PANA in English 1325 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 nov (PANA) — The heads of state and government attending the 20th OAU summit have ended this morning's session in Addis Ababa after beginning discussion of economic and social matters of their agenda.

Emphasis was laid during the discussions on the need to [words indistinct] situation on the continent. The proposal for creation of such a fund was made by Algeria supported by several delegations. Two schools of thought emerged during the discussions: the first proposing that the role of the fund in question should not be limited in definition to its appelation, "special fund on drought," while the second suggested that the fund be opened to external participation.

The statutes and method of management of this fund whose creation appears to have received a favourable response from all delegations, will not have to be defined.

Sources close to the summit told PANA that the editorial committee will be meeting this afternoon to draft the final resolutions. This committee is made up of the same members who constitute the OAU bureau namely Tanzania, Mozambique, Tunisia, Nigeria, Central African republic, Uganda, Senegal, Burundi and Kenya.

Moroccan Withdrawal Regretted

LD141501 Rabat MAP in English 1251 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 14 (MAP — Tunisia deeply regrets Morocco's withdrawal from the Organization of African Unity, declared here Tuesday Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who is leading his country's delegation (?at the) works of the 20th OAU summit.

"The OAU owes Morocco a lot," Caid es-Sebsi said adding that Morocco who is among the founding members of the organization has spared no effort for the liberation of Africa and for the economic and social development of the continent.

The head of Tunisian diplomacy expressed hope that conditions would be soon re-established so that Morocco recovers her place within the African organization.

The head of the Libyan delegation to the OAU summit also voiced his country's regret at the withdrawal of Morocco, who is a founding member of the OAU, and wished that Morocco would return to the organization when favorable conditions would be gathered.

The Guinean Foreign Minister Facine Toure on his part underscored the serious crisis the OAU is going through and outlined that his country was appealing on Morocco and Algeria to do their utmost with a view to finding a settlement to their difference.

About the admission of the ghostly republic within the OAU, the head of the delegation of the Comoro Islands stressed the illegality of such an act while the head of the Central African delegation outlined that it was necessary to review the OAU charter otherwise the organization would be torn apart by "opposite winds".

On the other hand, the Madrid press commented Tuesday on Morocco's decision to leave the OAU. A dispatch of the Spanish news agency EFE that was reproduced by a number of dailies, explains the reasons behind this decision.

In a comment on "The Pan-African Crisis," the daily *ABC* recalled that Morocco has kept her promise to withdraw from the OAU if the SADR (self-proclaimed Saharan Republic) were admitted, and that Morocco has not asked her friends to follow her.

"The effective withdrawal of Morocco from the OAU at the opening of the Addis Ababa 'summit' is bad news for all those who struggled and are still struggling for a greater rationalism and pragmatism on the African scene," wrote *ABC*.

"Beyond the struggle between 'moderates' and 'radicals,' the admission of the SADR is not in itself a gain for continental ideals. It is only question of a veiled political struggle, without winners nor defeated. The defeat is for the whole Africa which no longer controls the OAU mechanisms, the most appropriate forum for discussing the continent's huge problems," the daily outlined.

ABC finally noted that the admission of the SADR will soon unveil "tensions on the Maghreban level."

In an editorial titled, "Morocco Gives Up The OAU," *EL-PAIS* daily considers the OAU decision and Morocco's withdrawal as "an important event," outlining that the withdrawal "is a logical gesture" and that the admission of the SADR will not settle the Western Sahara issue.

Lagos on Morocco, Zaire Pullout

AB141510 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] At last Morocco has carried out her threat to withdraw from the OAU following the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, to the 20th summit of the organization now taking place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The withdrawal of Morocco is not all that unexpected. What was not

expected, however, was that only Zaire decided to suspend her participation in the OAU in sympathy with Morocco. It was, however, clear that with the recognition of the SDAR by Nigeria last Sunday, the die had been cast for the participation of the Saharans at the OAU summit and therefore the pulling out of Morocco.

In restrospect, the spirit of the organization had been bedeviled by the intransigence of Morocco for 2 consecutive years. In fact, this controversial issue cropped up in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1981, and twice in Tripoli, Libya, in 1982. And it is on record that Nigeria had on many occasions tried to use her good offices as a member of the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara to find a suitable formula for settling the matter. The committee indeed worked out a proposal which was accepted by the last summit in Addis Ababa. This was in turn accepted by both Morocco and the Polisario Front but could not be implemented because Morocco refused to cooperate with the committee.

It was precisely this attitude of Morocco's that made Nigeria to withdraw her membership of the committee in frustration and ultimately led her to recognize the SDAR. As stated by Nigeria's external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, on Sunday, it is only by recognizing and admitting the SDAR to the OAU summit that the success of the current summit could be achieved. This is particularly so when it is remembered that it was failure to tackle this issue that had ledt almost to the complete paralysis of the organization in the past 2 years.

Nigeria's firm stand this time around no doubt influenced other member states in taking a definite stand on the issue, for it is the view of many Africans that the problem ofWestern Sahara should be settled once and for all and should therefore not be allowed to deter the organization from tackling other pressing problems facing the continent. For example, the issues of drought and famine in Africa and the problem of refugees as well as the southern African debacle are crying for urgent solutions.

That the current summit is going on despite the withdrawal of Morocco and Zaire's suspension of her membership shows that the OAU as an organization is greater than any individual member state and that the organization can survive any difficulties. What the present situation has porved is that with every leadership willing to take decisive action on issues affecting Africa, Africans can and are capable of managing their own affairs.

Burundi President Leaves for Home

EA141532 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] President Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi has left for home after attending the 20th OAU heads of state summit opening ceremony, during which he thanked Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam for his wise leadership and great contribution to the OAU, which was facing complicated problems. Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy secretary general of the Council of Ministers, was at Bole Airport to see off President Jean Baptiste Bagaza. Present during the occasion were WPE Central Committee Politburo members, high-ranking government officials, the Burundian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, and members of the Burundi community.

'Abd al-Majid on Talks with Mengistu

NC141643 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (MENA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam today asked Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU summit conference, to convey a verbal message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to the latter's oral message conveyed by Dr 'Abd al-Majid yesterday. This took place during the 1-hour meeting today between the Ethiopian leader and Dr 'Abd al-Majid.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the talks during the meeting dwelt on relations between the two countries. 'Abd al-Majid described the relations as old, historical, and fraternal and that they are consolidated by the Nile river, the artery of life. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that the viewpoints were identical with regard to the need to strengthen these relations in various fields.

The foreign minister further said that his talks with the Ethiopian leader also dealt with the economic situation in Africa and the problems resulting from the drought which has stricken many African countries, including Ethiopia. He said that he expressed to the Ethiopian leader Egypt's appreciation for Ethiopia's efforts in combating the drought, which is given utmost attention by the OAU summit conference. He said that consultations are underway among all African leaders to find the best means to combat the drought. He said that Egypt is giving special attention to this issue and is participating in all efforts to fight this dangerous tragedy.

Continuing, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he had invited the Ethiopian irrigation minister to visit Egypt to hold talk with his Egyptian counterpart and other Egyptian officials on irrigation issues of the two countries. On cooperation between Egypt and Ethiopia, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade will visit Ethiopia soon.

Libya's Al-Turayki Speaks

LD141649 Tripoli JANA in English 1439 GMT 14 Nov 84

[TEXT] Addis Ababa, Safar 21, Nov. 14, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau addressed the evening session yesterday of the African summit. He pointed out that the problem of Chad is an internal one, it is a conflict between Chadian parties. He explained that the main reason for not arriving to peace and security in Chad was the attempts of Habre to stay in power in contradiction to Lagos agreement.

He explained to the conference the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriya since 1970 for solving the Chadian problem and the conferences held for national reconciliation.

He also pointed that the formation of the united interim government in Chad came in compliance with Lagos agreement but Habre rebelled against this agreement in an attempt to stay in power alone. He went on to confirm that all efforts exerted by the Organization of African Unity were obstructed by Habre aggression from neighboring countries and occupation of Ndjamena and the united interim government still controls most parts of Chad.

Dr Al-Turayki called the Organization of African unity to review the situation about who controls the largest part of Chad and then to decide who has the right.

He pointed out that Nairobi summit agreed on Lagos agreement and recognized the united interim government headed by Goukouni Oueddei. The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau called for the need of the serious work for maintaining the security and peace in accordance with Lagos agreement because the Chadian people are only those who suffer from the current conflict taking place in chad.

Al-Majid Meets PLO Delegation

NC141650 Cairo MENA in English 1625 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 14 (MENA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'abd al-Majid met today with the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the 20th African summit. The meeting, which took place at the request of the PLO delegation, dealt with the various developments of the Mideast issue, mainly the Palestinian cause.

MENA learned the Palestinian side expounded on matters pertaining to the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council, due to be held on November 22 in the Jordanian capital. The two sides also studied matters pertaining to the resolution to be released at the close of the 20th African summit conference concerning the Mideast and the Palestinian cause.

Afternoon Summit Session Resumes

AB141725 Dakar PANA in English 1631 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — The 20th assembly of the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity resumed its afternoon session with the discussion of the report of the economic situation in Africa. The summit, which is examining the report of the interim secretary general of the OAU, on the general economic situation in Africa, was also presented with two documents, one a special memorandum of the Council of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the Economic and Social crises in Africa, and the other, an evaluation of the conclusions of UNCTAD 6 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

During the morning session, the heads of delegation stressed the need to take effective measures at national, sub-regional and regional levels towards improving Africa's economic situation. These measures should be based on the Lagos Plan of Action, which according to some delegation should be revised in line with the various recommendations and resolutions of previous summits and meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Food aid is not a durable solution to Africa's economic crisis, some heads of delegation pointed out, while stressing that every effort must be exerted in the agricultural sector towards ensuring food self-sufficiency.

The summit also examined Africa's long-term development requirements, inter-African trade, transport and communications, scientific research and economic cooperation.

OAU Spokesman Briefs Press

AB141850 Dakar PANA in English 1815 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — Member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on Tuesday night completed their debate on political matters reiterating that there is no compromise on apartheid. They also rejected linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence.

Briefing the press on the outcome of Tuesday's late-night session of African heads of state and government summit in Addis Ababa, Mr Paul Fouda, head of press and information at the OAU said the meeting stressed the need to map out a new strategy in the decolonization process. Member-states pledged combined moral, diplomatic, and material support and assistance to national liberation movements, Frontline States and the Non-aligned Movement.

Mr Fouda said they also emphasised the need for immediate implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 to achieve Namibia's independence, within the United Nations plan. They called upon member states to respond to the special fund of the Liberation Committee and clear their arrears in the fund now standing at 14.5 million United States dollars.

The summit, which plunged into full-scale debate on economic matters this morning, focused its attention on substantive questions namely economic and social crisis which has reached "appalling magnitude." Mr Fouda told the press that the debates were based on a paper prepared by the OAU and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The paper was presented by Nigerian executive Secretary of ECA Professor Adebayo Adedeji.

The summit, according to Mr Fouda, also extensively discussed desertification, drought, famine, and the food crisis affecting twenty-six African countries. In addition, Africa's enormous debt, standing to the tune of about 150 billion dollars were also discussed. A number of proposals were put forward to alleviate the present economic and social crisis in Africa. Among the proposals were the establishment of a special fund to assist African countries south of the Sahara. Another proposal called for an economic summit to give urgent attention to the problem of drought and debt.

Most of the delegations according to Mr Fouda reaffirmed the need to urgently implement the Lagos Plan of Action and Final

Act of Lagos in order to promote the collective development of Africa on the basis of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The summit, which is working on schedule, is expected to adopt a series of resolutions on the problem of desertification and drought as well as on the question of debt, hindering Africa's development efforts.

Support Offered Southern Africa

AB142054 Dakar PANA in English 1946 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — African leaders attending the Organization of African Unity (OAU) 20th summit in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, have unanimously agreed on the need for more concrete material support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. During a session which extended into late Tuesday night, delegations contributing to the debate said only effective material support would defeat the apartheid regime. Effective support must be chanelled both to those who are fighting apartheid and the neighboring countries that are confronted with South African aggression, they urged.

Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam called for the formulation of ajoint strategy to ensure a co-ordinated effort in the liberation of the continent. He proposed the convening of a special OAU conference to map out such a strategy. The delegations discussed the compexity of the southern African situation including the agreements made by Angola and Mozambique with South Africa. While expressing understanding of the circumstances, delegates pointed out that the agreements favored only the apartheid regime. They also denounced pressures by the racist government to induce Lesotho and Botswana to compromise with Pretoria. Several speakers urged that "concrete steps" to protect the two countries against South African blackmail.

An OAU report on southern Africa tabled at the summit called for the immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence and urged greater assistance to SWAPO. The document denounced the recent constitutional changes in the racist colony describing them as "just another step designed to perpetuate and entrench apartheid." It observed that the agreements signed by South Africa with its neighbors and the country's new institutionalised three-chamber parliament were being presented by Pretoria as commitment to change in the racist territory.

The report noted that P.W. Botha's recent European tour had "a dual purpose," namely to convince his principals in Western Europe "that South Africa deserves to be bailed out of its isolation" on one hand, and to convince his internal electorate that the measures he was taking were being well percieved abroad." The document pointed out that whether Botha's visits were official or not, the tour had "lent an element of respectability to apartheid."

Kenyan Minister Addresses Summit

EA142139 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text0) Addis Ababa, Nov 14 (KNA) — Kenya has supported a proposal to set up a special fund for Africa under the auspices of the World Bank to enable poverty-stricken areas to regain full and meaningful economic power. Vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki said this in Addis Ababa today when he made his major address to the 20th General Assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The OAU summit was this morning deliberating on economic matters affecting the organization. Making his contribution on the OAU resolution on the economic crisis in Africa, Mr Kibaki supported the Algerian president that a special fund for Africa be set up to make available additional resources to African countries on concessionary terms to assist in economic recovery during this economic crisis. Expounding on the economic usefulness of the fund, Mr Kibaki cautioned that it should not be a purely African institution otherwise it is bound to be very small. He said it should have an international character to enable willing donors to contribute to it.

The vice-president said that the fund should associate itself with the World Bank in order to make it possible to attract additional funds besides the normal OAU member states contributions. The initial capital of the special fund is estimated at 10 million dollars, and Mr Kibaki said this was welcome news to the 1984 OAU conference. He said there were people in Africa who are able to contribute to the fund.

Mr Kibaki who is heading Kenya's delegation to the summit, made a spirited appeal to convene an international conference of donors and all African countries to solve the problem of Africa's debts. Without mincing words, he said such a conference should discuss the whole question of outstanding debts and the methods of servicing them. Kibaki said that African countries should not be shy in admitting their debts.

On the servicing and rescheduling of debts, Mr Kibaki called upon the donor countries not to treat African countries individually but rather to look at the whole problem continentally. He said the problem has been in existence for the last six years and in order to solve it "we need a consensus among the donors and lenders." Noting that the existing financial institutions do not lend money for maintenance of infrastructural projects, Mr Kibaki called upon the industrialized countries to provide full support to the rehabilitation and adjustment programs undertaken by the African governments.

In order to alleviate the grave economic crisis in the continent, Mr Kibaki felt that both African governments and donor countries should provide emergency relief accompanied by vigorous measures to reverse the long-term decline. Mr Kibaki referred to the Third World Bank report and said that a joint program of action is needed by all OAU member states to overcome the effects of drought, which has now affected 34 countries. He said the World Bank report addressed itself to problems such as drought, recession and continued decline in per capita incomes. These are the problems, including the collapse of commodity prices, which we should all address ourselves to, Mr Kibaki told the delegates.

Addressing the conference on deteriorating terms of trade, Mr Kibaki said that the cost of fuel had risen tremendously making

it difficult for the African countries to pay for it from the revenue arising from the sale of their cash crops such as coffee, tea, and sisal. We said that the cost of fuel has risen by ten times since 1972.

Turning to the prices of essential commodities as tabulated in the report by the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), Mr Kibaki drew the attention of the delegates that such farmer prices should be honored and given top priority in order generate to the farmers. [sentence as received]

Earlier, Mr Kibaki had talked about Chad, and said Kenya agreed on the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. He said the move would help the people of Chad to find a solution to their differences.

On South Africa, the vice-president said the situation had deteriorated because South Africa continued to occupy Namibia illegally, had destabilized neighboring countries and made constitutional changes to entice black Africans and Asians, but they have refused to be baited by a racist premier who has even toured a number of European capitals searching acceptance and respectability.

On the Middle East, Mr Kibaki said that the anticipated withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon would be a welcome development, but he expressed concern that unless Israel changed her attitude towards the establishment of a Palestinian state, "The situation in the Middle East will be threatened with danger."

Mr Kibaki told the conference, which entered its third day of deliberations, that the Kenya delegation is attending the meeting "with a clear mandate and mind to preserve the unity of our organization."

Libyan Speaks on Moroccan Departure

AB142215 Dakar PANA in English 1911 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — "Libya regrets the departure of Morocco from the Organization of African Unity," according to the country's foreign minister, 'Ali 'Abd Al-Salam al-Turayki. The foreign minister told PANA Wednesday in Addis Ababa that Morocco is not only a founding country of the organization but has contributed to the military struggle in Africa.

Mr al-Turayki expressed the hope that Morocco would return to the organization and that the problems leading to her departure would be solved. On the summit, the foreign minister said that it is being held under good conditions but that the only problem facing Africa at present is the serious economic situation, adding that for this reason it had been proposed that a special emergency fund be created and an extraordinary summit on Africa's external debt convened.

8 Member-States Pay Arrears

AB150055 Dakar PANA in English 1903 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — Eight OAU member-states —Tanzania, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali, Madagascar, Cape Verde, and Senegal — have made good their arrears to the organization, spokesman Paul Fouda told a press briefing in Addis Ababa tonight. Mr Fouda, head of press and information of the OAU, said the member-states paid up since Monday when the summit began. The summit he said had completed its discussions on economic and social matters and would move into the drafting stage of resolutions tomorrow morning.

The new chairman, Fouda said, has appealed to member-states who have not paid up their arrears to do so by January 1985 as "a new year present."

He said the proposal concerning the special fund for drought-striken countries and the second economic summit have been improved and some resolutions were being prepared for discussion tomorrow. The summit, he said, also adopted some resolutions on the sixth and seventh OAU labour commissions. Member-states, he said, discussed OAU administrative, financial and institutional matters with special emphasis on the arrears.

Mr Fouda said an article of the OAU charter stipulates that member-states which have arrears or contributions over a two-year period would not participate in the vote and decisions of the OAU.

A drafting committee of the organization is meeting tonight to prepare for tomorrow's debate on the draft resolutions.

Delegates Discuss Drought, Debts

EA150923 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] It was reported that the 3-day-old 20th OAU heads of state summit today discussed two major issues concerning the drought and the debt crisis in Africa. The first issue centered on the establishment of a special aid institution that would assist sub-Saharan Africa while the second issue calls for the convening of a special heads of state meeting to grapple with the drought and the debt crisis problems. In a press statement, an OAU spokesman this afternoon said this study paper, which was prepared jointly by the OAU and the ECA [economic commission for Africa] was presented to the meeting by Prof Adebayo Adedji, secretary general of the ECA.

Economic, Social Issue Discussions End

EA150943 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A spokesman for the 20th OAU leaders summit stated that the summit had this evening concluded its deliberations on the continent's economic and social issues. The spokesman added that the summit had submitted draft proposals for the establish-

ment of a committee of experts which will analyze Africa's economic weakening, currently at a critical stage, and seek solutions.

In its discussions regarding the problems caused by drought in Africa, the summit called for the creation of suitable conditons that will enable countries hit by drought to receive special support.

In his statement on contributions by member states and payment of arrears, the spokesman said the current chairman of the OAU, President Julius Nyerere, had called on countries who had not fulfilled payment of their budget contributions up to date, to pay by January-February 1985.

The spokesman said the (?drafting) committee that will draft resolutions on the major issues discussed by the leaders summit since last monday will continue its meeting through the night.

Mengistu Recieves Foreign Leaders

EA151039 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary geeral, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Ethiopia Revolutionary Armed Forces, has exchanged ideas with leaders who are attending the 20th OAU heads of state summit.

Our comrade revolutionary leader made the exchange of ideas in a special office at the Africa Hall with presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau, Thomas Sankara of Burnina Faso, and Somora Machel of Mozambique.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also met and held discussions with Kenyan Vice President Mwai Kibaki, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat Abd Al-Majid, and Djibutian Industry Minister Ahmed Fahmy. The talks between Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the leaders and other participants and delegates this morning and afternoon centered on the continuing 20th OAU heads of state summit and on the relations of friendship that socialist Ethiopia has with the countries of these leaders and representatives. Present during the discussions was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

ALGERIA

PRC Friendship Delegation Arrives 14 Nov

LD151128 Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 15/11/84 (APS) — A delegation of Association and Friendship of Chinese People with Foreign Peoples, headed by its deputy president, Lin Pin arrived in Algeria yesterday. The Chinese delegation was welcomed on its arrival by the secretary general of the Algerian secretary general [as received] as well as by the high official of the council.

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports Al-Qadhdhafi's Arrival on Crete

NC151123 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution arrived this morning on the island of Crete on a visit to Greece in response to an invitation by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. JANA has learned that during the visit a meeting will take place between the brother leader of the revolution and French President Francois Mitterrand in the presence of the Greek prime minister. Meanwhile, French President Mitterrand and Greek prime minister Andreas Papandreou arrived on the island of Crete.

SFRY's Ljubicic Ends Visit, Seen Off by Jabir

LD141805 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Major General Nikola Ljubicic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, left Tripoi this evening following a visit of several days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan forces, was at the forefront of those who saw him off at Tripoli international airport.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Reaffirms Withdrawal From OAU

LD142127 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] King Hassan II has sent a cable to the current chairman of the OAU in which he reaffirms that Morocco's withdrawal from the organization went into effect on 12 November 1984 and that Morocco no longer considers itself bound by the provisions of Chapter 32 of the OAU Charter. The text of the cable follows:

To His Excellency Mr Julius Nyerere, chairman of the OAU summit, Addis Ababa

Mr Chairman: Having read the statement made by OAU Secretary General Peter Onu concerning the position which Morocco should take in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 32, we wish to make the following points:

The OAU Charter constitutes an indivisible whole, as we stated in our letter to the OAU on 12 November 1984 wherein we announced our departure from the organization. Bearing this in mind, and inasmuch as Chapter 4 of the charter has not been respected, Morocco no longer considers itself committed to the provisions of Chapter 32. Consequently, we call upon you to record officially that our withdrawal went into effect on 12 November 1984, and that this withdrawal is not be governed by the provisions of Chapter 32.

In order to eliminate any possibility of ambiguity, we state in conclusion that Morocco never received the [Sahara Referendum] follow-up committee with all its members, nor had any communications with it, contrary to what has been stated or written by Presidents Mengistu and Nyerere.

We had expected that before preparing its report, the follow-up committee would, with all or part of its members, visit the contested territories to see for itself the wishes of the people and ascertain for itself the calm, free way of life existing there. But as far as we know, nothing of the sort ever took place.

Please accept our highest regards.

[Signed] Hassan II, King of Morocco

Reaffirms Claim to Sahara

LD142043 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] This evening at the royal palace in Fes King Hassan II received members of the official Moroccan delegation which represented his majesty at the 20th OAU summit conference and which walked out after acceptance of the imaginary Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into OAU membership. The delegation consists of the king's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira, and the ministers of information, foreign affairs and cooperation, and the Moroccan ambassadors to the United States and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the audience, which was also attended by the minister of the interior and the king's counsellor, Ahmed Bensoudah and Ahmed Ouad, the king congratulated members of the delegation on the loyalty they have shown for the national cause and their affirmation of sincerity and cohesion in defense of national unity in the face of all attempts at detracting from Morocco's distinguished cultural personality. The king affirmed that there can be no bargaining on the trust which, he said, is the national unity stemming from the allegiance which is rooted in Islamic law and international legal traditions. Here is the text of the king's statement to members of the official Moroccan delegation:

[Begin recording] Thanks be to God, and God's prayers and peace for our prophet, the messenger of God, and his family and companions. Gentlemen.

We are glad to receive you here in your home. We wish to speak of the efforts you have exerted during your stay in Addis Ababa. We have closely followed your activities and the expression of your feelings, and your love and pride for the position Morocco has decided to adopt. Morocco could not have taken any other position because it is possible to negotiate on everything except trust. God's messenger has said: We have nothing to cling to but our trust. The precious and sacred trust which is laid upon our shoulders at present, the shoulders of us all, is our national territorial integrity and the safeguarding of Moroccan sovereignty. Right from their early days, our sons and daughters must learn that there can be no negotiations on this matter nor can there be any appeasement with regard to it.

I am confident that Africa will rectify its mistake. We would have liked you to have been able to remain in the OAU, because we do not want to be the ones who work for burying it, and [words indistinct] illegal and unsound course it takes. However, I am confident that with African wisdom, reason, and enlightenment these genuine and noble characteristics which our African brothers enjoy, will [words indistinct] and probably sooner than we think, do away with the wrong and uphold the right.

But what is important as far as we are concerned is that no organization or institution can subdue the will of the Moroccan people. The Sahara is ours. In the Sahara, we are in our homeland. True, we must seek means and ways to end the war in the Sahara. We must seek all means and ways to coexist with our close neighbors and our neighbors in the continent, but this cannot be at the expense of our territorial integrity.

Once more I thank you for your positions and demonstrations of your Moroccan character. May God reward you well. God's peace and mercy be with you. [applause] [end recording]

Spanish Defense Minister on Cooperation Talks

PM121601 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Nov 84 p 21

[EFE report: "Narciso Serra Announces Increased Military Cooperation With Morocco"]

[Text] Rabat — The Spanish and Moroccan Armies are to step up their technological, professional, and industrial cooperation, Defense Minister Narciso Serra said yesterday at the end of his official visit to Morocco. This may have been one of the issues broached in the meeting which King Hassan II granted the Spanish minister.

Narciso Serra said that the Moroccan authorities have not yet asked him to specify these "guidelines for cooperation," but he added that there will be an increase of visits, specialization courses, military contacts between the two countries — virtually nonexistent in recent months — and maneuvers such as the recent "Atlas-84" exercise. Serra said that combined maneuvers and professional contacts are useful to technical training on both sides and added that the first contacts held by the Air Force and Navy will be extended to the Army.

The minister also announced that talks are going on for the sale of Spanish patrol boats to Morocco, since "the possibility must be considered of the Moroccan fleet's expansion being handled by Spain." He denied, however, that Spain has recently sold a large consignment of weapons to Morocco, as announced by a certain weekly, since "there have been no negotiations and it has been impossible to carry out any kind of transaction." Narciso Serra also said that exports of Spanish armaments to Morocco are confined to ammunition and explosives totaling only 200-300 million pesetas and that his ministry is in favor of sales being increased.

All these matters were broached yesterday during a working session between the Spanish delegation and Moroccan Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and Moroccan military chiefs devoted to military cooperation and a discussion of defense policy.

Karim Lamrani and Fishing Minister Bansalem Smili mentioned to Serra Morocco's anxieties concerning Spain's entry into the EEC. The Spanish minister said that he "noted a reasonable anxiety" on Morocco's part and recorded the neighboring country's points in order to convey them to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The Spanish defense minister also said that his talks yesterday with Moroccan representatives did not touch on the issues of Ceuta and Melilla or the dismissal of Lt Gen Alvarez Zalba.

Asked about [Spanish Deputy Prime Minister] Alfonso Guerra's visit to Algiers, he said that "the government's policy in North Africa is to maintain relations — balanced relations, moreover — with all countries." Minister Serra also said that he is initiating with Morocco the necessary contacts for developing a genuine defense policy on Spain's part, in line with those maintained since 1982 with the United States, France, the FRG, Italy, and Portugal.

SUDAN

Perez de Cuellar Meets With Foreign Minister

JN141107 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (SUNA) — Hashim 'Uthman, foreign minister and head of the Sudanese delegation to the 20th OAU summit being held in Addis Ababa, reviewed with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the recent increasing influx of refugees into Sudan from Ethiopia and Chad. This came during a meeting the two sides held here yesterday. They also discussed the problems of desertification and drought. The UN secretary general promised that the United Nations and its agencies will consider this issue and provide the necessary assistance for confronting the situation.

Japan To Assist in Radio Transmission Project

NC120901 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Nov 84

[From the feature: "Correspondents in the Capitals of the World"]

[Text] Sudan and Japan have signed an agreement to improve Sudanese radio transmissions. Khalil al-Bijini, our correspondent

in Khartoum, will shed more light on this agreement: [Begin recording] Under a contract with the Sudanese Government, a Japanese firm will undertake consulting work on improving radio transmission in Sudan. This stage — financed by Japanese aid — will involve five transmitters to be installed in the areas of 'Atbarah, Kassala, Al-Ubayyid, Dunqulah, and Wad Madani. The installation of the transmitters is expected to begin after a contract is signed with the company that wins the bids to be opened next March, according to the schedule.

Also in March, studies will begin on the second stage for strengthening radio tranmsissions in Sudan. This stage will similarly involve five areas: Kaduqli, Port Sudan, Al-Damazin, Al-Fashir, and Wadi Halfa. When this stage is completed, the project for strengthening Sudanese radio transmissions will be finished. By means of transmitters in various parts of Sudan, broadcasts will be clearly audible across Sudan during the day and in nearby countries at night. This will usher in the third stage — the beaming of broadcasts abroad on shortwave. This stage will involve two transmitters, each of 300 kw. [end recording]

Opposition Claims Garrison Overrun, Weapons Captured

EA101649 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Units of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] in Tonj district of Lake Province attacked and overran the government garrison at Tiep, north of Tonj. At the end of the attack all the arms, ammunition, and equipment in the garrison were captured. Commenting on the attack the chairman of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] and commander in chief of the SPLA had commended units of the SPLA in Tonj area and has asked asked other units of the SPLA to follow their example.Since we use the same weapons with the government forces, SPLA units must attack and capture the forces of Numayri to obtain weapons, ammunition and equipment for our recruits, said the commander in chief.

Protestors Demand Dismissal of West Sudan Governor

EA142327 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Mass demonstrations have been going on for about a week in Al-Ubayyid, the capital of Kordofan, according to reports reaching SPLA from western Sudan. The demonstrators are demanding that Khartoum dismiss the governor of Kordofan, Al-Fatih Bushara. Mr Bushara, a personal friend of Numayri, is unpopular in Kordofan because of his inefficiency and disregard for local public opinion, the reports from Kordofan say. This is not the first time the people of western Sudan have had occasion to sternly demand the removal of a governor. About three years ago the people of Darfur successfully protested against Governor al-Tayyib al-Mardi. Khartoum conceded to the protestors by replacing Mardi with Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj, who was the choice of the people. The demonstrators left several persons dead after police opened fire at the crowd in an attempt to cow them. According to the system of rule introduced to most provinces of the Sudan in 1980 and applied to the southern part of the country in June last year, regional assemblies elect three candidates for the post of governor and the president, then choose one from among them.

Army Reportedly Kills Over 1,000 Civilians

EA142225 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] More than 1,000 civilians in the Tiep area, in Bahr al-Ghazal, have been killed by troops of the Sudan Army. The killing followed the recent attack and capture of the government garrison in Tiep by the units of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA. According to a radio SPLA reporter now with the SPLA forces in Bahr al-Ghazal, the government forces who carried out the killing came from Waw, the capital of Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area, after learning of the attack and capture of Tiep by the SPLA. An unspecified number of cattle, believed to be in thousands, have been taken away from the area by the members of the government army in Waw, said our reporter.

TUNISIA

President Continues Improving; Medication Reduced

LD141841 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Presidency today issued the following statement: In the past few days the condition of the president has continued to improve. The amount of medication has been reduced, and the medical monitoring results are reassuring. The president spent a very quiet night, and this morning he was allowed to leave the bed to which he had been confined for nine days. He will continue to rest fully in his room under medical observation for 1 week. After that, the Supreme Combatant will need some weeks of convalescence before resuming his duties.

Mzali Receives Indonesian Information Minister

LD141356 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov (TAB) — Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali received Indonesian Minister of Information Harmoko yesterday morning. After the meeting, Harmoko said that his talks focused on means of strengthening relations between Tunisia and Indonesia in the sphere of information and other spheres, especially economic cooperation and trade exchanges. He noted that Mohamed Mzali had stressed the need for intensifying direct contacts between officials and exchanging delegations between the two countries in order to strengthen friendship and cooperation ties. He has pointed out the role that can be played by the information aparatus in achieving rapprochement and strengthening cooperation between the two countries. The Indonesian minister stressed the two countries' eagerness to implement the terms of the agreements signed between them in order to give their relations a fresh impetus. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Adberrazak Kefi and Abdelkader Mohamed Laabousi.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Rebel Statement on Fighting

EA140938 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] A statement released this morning by the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces says that the recent bitter fighting and successes by the SNM against the dispirited loyalist troops of Mogadishu in the northern regions of the country has created political confusion and great fear within the ranks of the dictatorial Mogadishu regime.

The statement released on 13 November, 1984, by the SNM confirms that the recent successes by the SNM fighters in Hargeisa, Berbera, Boramo, and Gebiley, in the northern regions of the country, has enabled the SNM fighters to inflict heavy blows and casualties on the loyalist troops. This has resulted in very low morale among the loyalist troops of Mogadishu.

The SNM statement said that SNM units launched a surprise attack on bases belonging to the fascist Mogadishu regime on the outskirts of Baki, the capital of the newly-created region of Awadal, northwest Somalia, at the beginning of this week. The report added that during the attack by the SNM fighters on the first division based at Baki, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces. The SNM statement confirmed that the forces of the obdurate regime of dictator Siad Barre lost 96 soldiers killed, many oothers wounded, and 6 taken prisoner by SNM fighters. On the SNM side, the fighters suffered negligible casualties compared with the casualties suffered by the enemy.

The SNM statement also said that bitter fighting took place between the gallant SNM fighters and the loyalist troops of General Siad Barre in the areas between Boramo and Gabiley at the beginning of this week. The SNM liberation fighters emerged victorious against the forces still loyal to dictator Siad Barre. The loyalist troops of Siad Barre suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel.

Reports said that the SNM fighters are now in complete control of all the areas between Boramo and Gabiley. At the same time, all roads linking Hargeisa to the other major town in the country have been cut. The roads are in the hands of the just SNM fighters. The reports further confirm that all transport in the areas has been suspended and there is no movement of transport in all areas of the northern regions of the country.

The SNM statement also said that the legitimate SNM fighters burned one vehicle belonging to the second division of the enemy forces along the road connecting Hargeisa and (Ged Debele) village, killing eight officers and four soldiers this week.

The SNM statement this morning also confirmed that on 11 November 1984 the repressive forces of the Mogadishu regime killed two senior Saudi officials at a control point on the road linking Berbera to Hargeisa. The reports add that the two senior Saudi officials arrived in Berbera on 10 November and attempted to proceed to Hargeisa but, the reports say, the repressive organs of dictator Siad in Berbera town advised them against travelling to Hargeisa. The reports confirm that the two Saudi officials decided to go on with their journey to Hargeisa on 11 November, but at the control on the road linking Berbera to Hargeisa the bloodthirsty repressive organs of Siad Barre fired on the vehicle transporting the two officials, killing them on the spot.

The SNM statement also said that units of the first division of the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime stationed at (Harirad), (Cila) and (Goraya Cun) villages in the northwest and Awdal regions mutinied at the beginning of this week. The forces mutinied because they could not implement the difficult orders being issued by the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre on oppressing and massacring the general public of Somalia and the difficult conditions facing the troops stationed in the area.

The reports add that the mutineers of the first division of the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime have either defected to the SNM fighters or fled to the countryside. The fleeing soldiers who have so far joined the SNM since the current SNM campaign started number over 2,000.

The SNM statement also said that the dictatorial regime of General Siad Barre had sentenced 16 officers to death after the current campaign by the SNM had created tension, confusion, and insecurity among the regime's organs in the northern regions of the country. The 16 officers from the 26th Division of the Somali Armed Forces stationed in Hargeisa were arrested last week after being accused of supporting the SNM indirectly during the recent engagement between SNM fighters and the loyalist troops in October this year. The 16 officers who were sentenced to a firing squad by a military court in Hargeisa, included Col Abdi Madow and Col Faisal Ali (Qadim).

The reports confirm that execution of the unjust sentences was delayed after General Ali Samantar visited Hargeisa, fearing that if the sentences were upheld this might result in a general public uprising against the obdurate regime of Mogadishu.

The SNM statement also said that the visit to Egypt by the so-called Mogadishu defense minister aimed at seeking Egyptian troops to protect foreign bases in Somalia, like the Berbera base.

The SNM statement also said that the inhuman regime of Siad Barre was continuing its oppressive activities against the innocent and defenseless population.

The dictatorial regime continues to unleash brutal acts of massacre and oppression against the defenseless people who are living in the areas where the fighting is going on in the northern regions of Somalia.

The reports add that the inhuman regime of dictator Siad Barre had arrested in Hargeisa, Baki, and El Barde hundreds of people, including students, teachers, workers, farmers, and elders. The reports confirm that the people arrested, who are now languishing in the torture chambers of the obdurate regime, include a shaykh renowned in the northwest region, particularly in El Barde. Shaykh Muhammad Abdi, known as Shaykh El Barde, was prominent in the farmers' cooperative in El Barde town.

The SNM statement also said that the dying regime of dictator Siad Barre is continuing its policy of attempting to create tension and confrontation among the Somali clans. The regime continues to fan the flames among Somali communities, but the statement confirmed that the Siad Barre administration would not succeed, since the Somali communities had outgrown tribalism and clanism and the general public understood this.

The Mogadishu regime had failed in the past to divide the opposition forces and the general public and would not succeed in its current policy.

The SNM statement urges all the Somali people wherever they are in Somalia to give full support to each other and to unite to fight against the ugly machinery which survives by setting clan against clan, by promoting regionalism, and other such deeds. The motives behind this are to wipe out the sense of patriotism and humanity and the urge to struggle of the Somali people so that the fascist clique can continue to hang on to the leadership. The SNM, which today is waging a bitter struggle against this wicked clique, is fighting to uphold [words indistinct] based on the principles of total unity, democracy, progress, and peaceful existence of the Somali people in equality, justice, and true brotherhood. The SNM is opposed to the policies based on tribalism and regionalism or any other form of division among the Somali people and creating conflicts between them.

Finally, the SNM statement urged international organizations, governments, and bodies that respect peace, democracy, and justice to extend a supporting hand to the Somali people who are being massacred and persecuted by the nation-wrecking Siad Barre clique and at the same time to condemn and [words indistinct] which the regime illegally imposes on the Somali people.

TANZANIA

Communique on Cooperation With Rwanda Signed

EA150029 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania and Rwanda have agreed to enhance the existing good-neighborliness and strengthen their cooperation in the fields of communication and transport, trade, security, and culture. This is contained in a joint communique signed in Kigali, Rwanda, at the end of the ninth session of the Tanzania-Rwanda joint commission. The agreement was signed by the minister of state in the president's office responsible for international and regional cooperation, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, and the Rwandan minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Ndugu Francois Ngarukiyintwali.

Ndugu Nyanganyi told Radio Tanzania that under the agreement, Rwanda will transport her goods through the port of Dar es Salaam and the central [railway] line.

He said Tanzania will provide Rwanda with a piece of land at Isaka in Shinyanga region area [as heard] for the construction of godowns for its transit goods. The minister said the Isaka-Rusumo road is expected to be completed next month.

Ndugu Nyanganyi further said the two sides agreed to convene a meeting of the special security committee before the end of the year.

He said another meeting will be held to discuss questions on trade and banking and demography issues before the next joint commission session next year in Tanzania.

Ndugu Nyanganyi said during the session the two sides reviewed implementation of the 1983-84 program of action. He added that during the 1983-84 period, the volume of trade between Rwanda and Tanzania was 18 million shillings.

During his stay in Rwanda, Ndugu Nyanganyi had an audience with Presienet Juvenal Habyarimana to whom he conveyed greetings from President Julius Nyerere.

UGANDA

Opposition Leader Accused on 2 Charges of Sedition

EA141839 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The DP [Democratic Party] president general and leader of the opposition, Dr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, appeared today before the chief magistrate in Kampala, Mr John Obwangamoi, on two charges of sedition.

Dr Ssemogerere and the DP MP for Kampala North East, Dr Ojok Mulozi, are alleged to have uttered seditious words at a press conference at the DP headquarters on October 26th, 1984.

The editor of *MUNNANSI* newspaper, Mr Anthony Sekweyama, and Dr Ojok Mulozi appeared in the same court on the 8th of November 1984 facing similar charges.

The DP president general pleaded not guilty to the charges. A Kampala advocate, Mr Kawere, who is defending Dr Ssemogerere, applied for bail which was granted. Dr Ssemogerere is due to appear before the same court on Thursday, 22nd November, 1984.

CAMEROON

Yaounde Denies Meeting Biya-Ahidjo in Paris

AB141435 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] According to this morning's issue of *CAMEROON TRIBUNE*, the French weekly *LE POINT* reported in this week's issue under its "Confidential Letter" column that President Paul Biya, on a private visit last October to Europe, met with his predecesor in Paris.

Here again is a maneuver of falsehood aimed at confusing the minds of Cameroonians, a maneuver by those who will not leave Cameroonians alone to work in peace.

This techique of misinformation is well known, and this is what our enemies seem to have chosen. But as usual, the Cameroonian people will be able to judge things for themselves.

In fact, the government has sent a categorical denial to this newspaper, which, for once, did not find it necessary to double-check this information before publishing it.

The denial states that this information is unfounded just at the information that President Bongo of Gabon is mediating for a possible reconciliation between the two men is also false.

In fact, this is not the first time rumors of meetings between President Paul Biya and his predecessor have circulated. But in Yaounde all these rumors are seen as mean maneuvers of falsehood.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

4 Centrafican Troops Killed by Chad Rebels

NC142024 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Libreville, Nov 14 (AFP) — At least four members of the Centrafrican security forces died when a group of about 50 southern Chadian rebels attacked the small Central African Republic border town of Martounda overnight on Friday, according to reliable information reaching here today.

Among the dead were a police commissioner, and two gendarmes, sources in Bangui, the Centrafrican capital, who were contacted from here, said.

It was not known if any of the Chadian rebels, who were reportedly supported in the attack by armed opponents of the Centrafrican Government, had died in the fighting, which occurred some 400 kilometers (252 miles) north of Bangui.

The fighting between the Chadians, commandos opposed to the Ndjamena government of President Hissien Habre, and Centrafrican soldiers stationed at Martounda lasted for several hours.

Several hundred opponents of the Central African regime of General Andre Kolingba reportedly took refuge several months ago in southern Chad. They are said to be seeking to destabilize the Bangui regime through skirmishes on Central African soil.

Those opponents reportedly are led by Alphonse Mbaikoua, a former Centrafrican justice minister and general. He, along with Ange Patasse, a leading Centrafrican opposition figure, and army officers tried to oust Gen Kolingba on March 2, 1982.

Military reinforcements were sent from Bangui to Martounda, on the Chadian border, on November 10 after the Centrafrican rebels reportedly moved back towards Chadian territory.

Security arrangements at other Centrafrican border points, which authorities fear may be attacked in coming days, will also be stepped up, observers in Bangui said.

In Bangui, authorities arrested at the beginning of the week some 30 Chadians, sources said. The reasons for the arrests were not known.

Nearly 15,000 Chadians are now living in the north of the Central African Republic after fleeing the civil war in Chad.

Persistent fighting between the Chadian rebels and Mr Habre's forces worries Bangui authorities, who fear that more and more Central African opponents may become involved with the displaced Chadians.

CHAD

Habre Press Conference on Libya, France

AB142130 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 14 Nov 84

[President Hissein Habre press Conference on 14 November 1984 in Ndjamena at the end of the Chad-France joint commission meeting — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, on behalf of the French and national press, I would like to thank you for giving us this opportunity. Here on Radio Chad we are going to begin straightaway with the most current piece of news since the Chad-France joint commission meeting is ending this evening. I would like to ask you the following question: What are your hopes about this Chad-France joint commission meeting, and what results does Chad expect from this meeting?

[Habre] First, it is very important that this France-Chad joint commission meeting has been held after an interruption of practically 7 years. This is a sign that relations have not only become normal but that in addition these relations are being strengthened and given a new impetus. The aim of the France-Chad joint commission meeting is to examine all aspects of cooperation between our two countries an8 to see what Chad's priorities are at this stage of reconstruction and also to see in which fields France can help. This is therefore the aim of this joint commission meeting, which was highlighted by the presence of Cooperation Minister Nucci. This proves the importance of this commission, which is an important instrument in French-Chadian cooperation.

[Reporter] Mr President, you received Mr Nucci here at the Presidency of the republic. To what extent is France prepared to give us aid in the various priority areas in Chad? What is it planning to do to help Chad to recover and to rehabilitate itself?

[Habre] First, you may have noticed that for 2 years cooperation between France and Chad has developed and expanded in all spheres and, needless to say, France is our first partner. Not only that, France is also the first on the list of countries that give their help to Chad in all fields. Therefore, I repeat, the aim of this joint commission meeting is not only to review cooperation between Chad and France but also to take stock of this cooperation and draw lessons from it in order to readjust France's aid in our construction and development efforts.

[Reporter][Words indistinct] is the departure of the Manta forces creating serious problems, and secondly is cooperation [words indistinct] we hope so.

[Habre] First, concerning Manta: The Manta forces came in following the invasion of northern Chad by Libya. Manta succeeded in stopping the advance of this Libyan invasion and withdrew after the Franco-Libyan agreement. If you ask me whether this agreement was respected on both sides, I will immediately say no. Manta withdrew but the Libyan forces remained intact. Though they may not have strengthened their forces, they have definitely not reduced them; therefore, the reason for the presence of Manta here is the same. The Libyan aggression has not ended. The Libyan invasion has not ended. The Libyan forces have not left at all. This is the truth.

[Reporter] Mr President, the French on one hand assert that the Libyans have left Chad, yet you assert that the Libyans have not left Chad. How do you explain this difference in opinion about the withdrawal of the Libyans, Mr President.

[Habre] I must say as firmly as possible that whatever might be said, the Libyan forces have not withdrawn from northern Chad. It is true that the Libyans put up a show to give the impression that their forces would leave Chad, but in reality they did not withdraw from Chad at all. At this very moment, some Libyan forces that were stationed at Faya-Largeau have returned there to reoccupy the position they held a few weeks ago. The same situation exists at Fada, at (Omi), at Yogoum, at Yoro, at Ouendjele, and at Ounianga. This is the truth. What is said elsewhere is entirely false.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] does this mean that according to you there was no withdrawal, not even a partial one?

[Habre] It is true that there was troop movement. A big column was organized at Faya-Largeau which pretended to return to Libya. It moved a few kilometers out of Faya-Largeau,but this same column returned to Faya-Largeau as soon as the French troops had completed their withdrawal. But on this issue, I must give you some precise details. The observers never visited Gouro, Ouadidoum, or Yogum, in spite of their desire to visit these places. So this proves that even when the observers were there, they were not able to do their work.

[Reporter] Mr President, you said you were satisfied with the French and Chadian joint commission meeting. You also asserted that there is apparently basic disagreement over the actual withdrawal of the Libyans from the north of the country. Does this mean that Paris and Ndjamena have lost faith in each other?

[Habre] Loss of faith? No, our relations are good. Relations between France and Chad are good and the proof of this is the holding of this joint commission meeting and the presence of Minister Nucci. Our relations have not changed. So, with regard to the problem of the withdrawal of the Libyan forces, in fact there are differences of opinion. In Paris it is asserted that the Libyans have left, but we do not understand this assertion simply because Paris knows that the Libyans are there. Paris has the same proof we do.

[Reporter] Mr President, the aim of the arrival of the Manta force, as you said earlier, (?was to stop the Libyan invasion). What is the present reaction of the Chadian Government toward the unchanged situation in the north of the country, in the occupied area?

[Habre] One may recall that the Chadian problem is a very old one. Chad has been living through war for practically one generation, and for practically 20 years Libya has not stopped intervening in the internal affairs of Chad. So do not tell me that a new situation has arisen just because the Libyans have not withdrawn. The Libyans have always been in Chad. They are here but Chad will face them as in the past.

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] this morning, Minister of Foreign Affairs Gouara Lassou proposed at the OAU the signing of a nonaggression pact with Libya. It is true that the Chadian Government has said several times that one cannot trust the Libyans. Is there a change in the Chadian policy toward Libya?

[Habre] Our stand with regard to Libya was and is the same: that Libya and Chad should live in peace, foster relations of good neighborliness based on respect for each other's territorial integrity, and for each other's party, and on respect for our independence and freedom for our two peoples. The meetings we had in the past with the Libyans, both in Tripoli and Ndjamena, were based on this principle. We held talks with the Libyans. We proposed to them an improvement in our relations on the basis of the same principle. In return, what proposals did they make to us? They said, we have a few conditions. Accept them and all will be well. What were these conditions: The proclamation of an Arab republic, to become a member of the Arab League, recognition by the Chadian Government of the historical borders of Libya — and the subtleness of Libya's pretentious attitude, its claim about the Aouzou Strip and now the historical borders is very important. Historical borders — this is very serious; something more serious and important than the Aouzou Strip. In the opinion of the Libyans, where does the historical border end? Maybe on the banks of the Chari River.

So this was one of the Libyan conditions. Obviously, the negotiations became deadlocked. The Chadian foreign minister, by saying Chad is prepared to draw up a reciprocal nonaggression

agreement with Libya, has solemnly demonstrated the constant stand of our government.

[Reporter] Excuse me, Mr President, for [words indistinct]. Earlier, your statement seemed to prove that Paris knows that the Libyans are still in Chad and that Paris shares our fears? Could you give us proof?

[Hbare] There is a lot of proof about the presence of Libyan troops in northern Chad. There are witnesses who come in every day to rally with the [word indistinct]. I must inform you that even yesterday three of them arrived at (Sikole). Well, these Chadians who leave the occupied area and are arriving here give us information, and the French who are here can listen to this as well. I must say that we are an organized state. France is also an organized state and without giving away state secrets, any state can make considerable efforts to find out what is going on in the enemy camp.

[Reporter] Comrade President, some people have chosen the eve of the third Chad-France commission meeting to allege that with the withdrawal of the Manta troops, the Chadian economy will fall to pieces. This is an (?attempt to dishearten) fund donors. What guarantees exist now to refute our detractors?

[Habre] Well! Chad's economy is not linked to Manta. Chad lived before the arrival of the Manta troops, Chad continues to live after Manta, and will always live. I do not see the link between the presence of the Manta troops and the Chadian economy. If some people believe that with the presence of these troops in Chad some million francs have been in circulation and that this is what makes Chad's economy, I don't honestly think that such an allegation is serious at all.

[Reporter] Mr President, we are going to talk about the Chadian economy. It seems, according to many sources, you are faced with difficulties in many regions, especially in the south. I would like you to say what you think about this and to refute in a more precise way — even though you have already done so — the allegations made by Amnesty International concerning tortures, people disappearing, and harsh, repressive action carried out by your troops in the south of the country against southerners.

[Habre] No one is unaware of the problems in Chad. It is a fact that there are problems in Chad, and this is why Chad is talked about so much. You see, we have been facing such problems in parts of the country. As a matter of fact, we have done everything to prevent problems in the south of the country — that part of our country that was not affected by the war in other parts of the country. For 2 years we have made considerable efforts on the political, social, and military fronts. I must say these efforts have not remained totally unproductive because many dissidents in the south of the country, especially the Codo [commandos], have responded positively to the government's call. Many of them have left the bush and are now living in urban centers. Other groups have external backing and are receiving arms supplies and money from outside and take their orders from outside the country. This is why some groups did not want to play the game of national reconciliation honestly. They are precisely the groups that sparked hostilities in the south. They attacked the barracks of the Chadian National Armed Forces in the Moyen-Chari and Logone Oriental divisions. As the government, what did we do? We tried to restore peace and security. That is all.

War is a difficult situation that claims casualties. No serious-minded person can say there are clean wars. Since there have been wars — mankind has always fought wars, mankind experiences and will continue to fight wars — only intellectuals holding discussions in living rooms can believe that there are clean and dirty wars. This is wrong. A war creates casualties, destruction, suffering. This notwithstanding, the allegations of atrocities, arbitrary detention, and massacres are gratuitous assertions and are unacceptable because these are not our methods.

Even though we have been waging this war, we do not want it. It has been imposed upon us. We have been doing everything to avoid unnecessary loss of life. Of course, following the developments in the south, some people were arrested and detained for their complicity with the warmongers. These people will stand trial and their trial will be fair. But we do not accept intoxication, lies. The very persons shouting so loudly had better work toward the eradication of the cause of this war, which is to be found in Tripoli. In fact, they say nothing against Al-Qadhdhafi. When napalm or phosphorous bombs are dropped, these people say nothing. They keep their lips tight, because in the present world, the power of money is respected. No one will dare to criticize it. It is very easy to condemn others, to condemn Chad, which has been attacked. But Chad is assuming its responsibilities. No one can ask us to remain indifferent to aggression and subversion.

[Reporter] What is your greater concern, Mr President? The southern front which has been growing bigger, or the northern front which might become active?

[Habre] In the first place, I will say that the two fronts are related. That is Al-Qadhdhafi's strategy. I believe that it is extremely important for you as a Frenchman and for the French public to know the existence of this connection. Contrary to allegations in certain quarters, Al-Qadhdhafi has clear expansionist designs. Ten years ago he wanted the Aozou Strip. Today he wants all of our country. Knowing that he can carry out his conquest with impunity, he has been fueling war in both the north and the south. We know where the guerrillas in the south get their supplies. We have solid evidence. We have prisoners. They were trained in Libya, flown to Cotonou, Brazzaville, and infiltrated into the country with diplomatic passports through the CAR or Cameroon. So in order to better weaken us, to better safeguard the presence and the march forward from the north, there is the need to fuel trouble in the south of the country, and I think this is a good strategy. If I were in Al-Qadhdhafi's place, I would do the same thing.

[Reporter] (?Some southerners) thought that in view of the mentality of the southerners, Al-Qadhdhafi would call a halt to his ambition after the annexation of the north. What would you say to this?

[Habre] These are deep-rooted illusions, not just in the south, even in France. Some people have been writing that France should leave the Muslims to Al-Qadhdhafi. Unfortunately, some of our fellow Chadians have come under this influence and are

dreaming of the Republic of Logone. But you see, Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions are not limited to the Chari River. He feels that the Sahel and Sudanian Africa must come within the sphere of influence of a certain world, the world of Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Reporter] Mr President, there are talks of a possible meeting between President Mitterrand, the head of a country that is friendly to Chad, and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi. I would like to know your feeling about this meeting [words indistinct].

[Habre] Well, I have no particular feeling on this question. President Mitterrand can meet with any president, Al-Qadhdhafi or any other. This is, of course, in the interest of France.

[Reporter] Mr President, this country is going through a sad situation of drought and famine. What does the government plan to do in order to stabilize the situation and (?help) the population?

[Habre] Efforts are in progress in this regard, both at the national and international levels. You know what efforts are underway now in order to settle the people fleeing the most affected regions in the country. The government wants to settle them down in more hospitable zones. The experiment carried out in (Paral) is very positive. With regard to food aid, the government is doing everything to ensure that the neediest people are assisted. We have appealed to our friends. France responded promptly. In fact, the aid continues to come. European countries within the framework of the EEC have been making contributions, and so have specialized UN bodies. We have medium- and long-term projects aimed at teaching our people to adapt to irrigation farming, because our soil has a lot of water. So there is a program of borehole sinking. As you can see, efforts are underway to fight successfully against the drought and the attendant famine.

BENIN

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Cotonou

AB141515 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] A Soviet chemical and petrochemicals trade union delegation arrived in Cotonou today for a friendly visit to our country. The Soviet delegation was welcomed by a delegation of the National Federation of Workers Union of Benin [UNSTB], which was headed by Richard d'Almeida, second deputy secretary general of the UNSTB.

During their 1-week visit, the Soviet trade union delegation will hold many working sessions with their Beninese counterparts and will also visit some production units.

BURKINA

Paper Cites Shortcomings of Ouagadougou Radio

AB141455 Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 2 Nov 84 pp 12, 13

[CARREFOUR AFRICAIN commentary on 25th anniversary of Radio Burkina]

[Excerpts] It was at 1900 on 25 October, 1959, and on the frequencies of 1,439 and 9,515 kilocycles that the following announcement flashed out for the first time: "This is Ouagadougou, the Upper Voltan radio station." The broadcast lasted only 1 hour, that is from 1900 to 2000. The station was officially inaugurated on 11 December, 1959, and a 25-kilowatt transmitter was installed on 1 January, 1961. The construction of the "radio house" began on 8 September, 1961.

It seemed that everything had been done to ensure the smooth operation of this radio in the service of the people. However, the development of radio broadcasting has shown that all through the years, the station was used to serve the interests of the reactionary authorities instead of those of the people.

Political development: According to our colleague Luc Adolphe Tao, "the station's 25 years of existence have been marked by various changes. The entire history of this radio was identified with the political upheavals experienced by our country since 1960," he continued.

Social development: After 25 years of existence, Radio Ouaga's social balance sheet does not seem to be in its favor. Of the 60 languages spoken in Burkina Faso, only 16 are used by the national radio; three of these languages — Moore, Jula, and Fulfulde — are used most often.

Another shortcoming of this radio during the past 25 years is its very limited radius in Burkina Faso. Regions like Dori, Djibo, and Gorom Gorom in the north and Banfora and Gaoua are often cut off from the rest of the country because of lack of information. Radio Ouaga is scarcely heard in these regions.

Now that the revolutionary government of the National Council of the Revolution has decided to relaunch the old projects of regional stations, one may hope that Radio Burkina will soon be brought closer to the people.

LE MONDE on Possible Rapprochement With France

PM121531 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 84 p 10

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "The New Realism Prevailing in Ouagadougou Favors Rapprochement With Paris"]

[Text] Ouagadougou — "If Lenin were still alive, he would have sent us tractors for Sourou and later sent us harvesting combines, and he would have sent us engineers for our Bagre and Kompienga dams.... We must therefore rely on ourselves because relying on an ideological 'big brother' or ideological big brothers is no longer a guarantee."

Aside from the extreme naivete, this comment by government daily *SIDWAYA* reflects the atmosphere of disappointment which now prevails in the capital of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) over the practical results of the "proletarian internationalism" professed by the Soviet "big brother." The Burkinabe authorities are all discovering that Moscow does not give anything for nothing. The "struggle against imperialism" is of course still the ideological creed of the Burkinabe "revolution," and the alliance with the "progressive" countries remains a priority. But they are now tinged with realism. The weekly *CARREFOUR AFRICAIN* is virtually the only paper which still shows blind Marxism-Leninism, giving its readers courses in ideology which do not interest anybody.

There has been a clarification and a political adjustment in Ouagadougou since the most hardline elements of the pro-Marxist Patriotic League for Development [LIPAD] were ousted from the government on 1 September. "It was a fight which we were postponing and which had to be tackled at some time," Captain Thomas Sankara told us. The LIPAD is now under surveillance. Its leaders know that the slightest sign of rebellion on their part would be crushed immediately. Moreover, Adama Toure and Arba Diallo (Footnote 1) (The former was information minister in the previous government, and the latter is secretary general of the Upper Voltan Trade Union of Technicians and Workers and has the same name as former Foreign Minister Arba Diallo), the two men who are still in prison, could be useful as hostages.

This trial of strength has so far not produced any reaction from the population, and this tends to confirm the low level of support which the LIPAD members enjoyed. Similarly the presidential decree sacking Souman Toure from his job as an insurance executive did not mobilize the Confederation of Upper Voltan Trade Unions, the trade union federation of which he is secretary general. Many members of the head of state's entourage advocate settling the LIPAD problem once and for all, which makes those concerned fear that the military could in the future "discover" a new plot, in other words a pretext for another purge.

On the international level, this adjustment has several consequences. During the visit which Captain Blaise Compaore, the

regime's number two, made to Moscow recently, the Soviets expressed their disapproval of the decision to oust LIPAD and their irritation at Capt Sankara's desire for independence. The Burkinabe, for their part, are disappointed by their cooperation with the Soviet Union (although this cooperation is still considerable). Relations with Libya — which Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic promotion, visited a few days ago — remain close, but they too are tinged with a degree of disenchantment. The Burkinabe feel all too often that, over and above great declarations of "fraternal friendship," the Libyans are above all trying to direct the line of the revolutionary experiment in what was once Upper Volta.

"Realistic Marxists"

In short "realistic Marxists," who now have a majority on the National Revolutionary Council [CNR], are noting that Western aid could be the most disinterested.

The French are very satisfied with the ousting of the LIPAD ministers, most of whom were suspected of being anti-French. The government, they observe, is in the hands of Capt Sankara's supporters, allied with the Union of Communist Struggles, which has five representatives in the government. In addition, Basil Guissou, a leading figure in intellectual circles and a virtual Francophile, has been appointed minister of external relations and cooperation and, officially, the regime's number three.

Furthermore the head of state has not engaged in a systematic witch-hunt against LIPAD supporters. One of them, Mr Tapsoba, is minister of water resources in the new government, and others have kept the posts they held in the civil service and in ministerial offices. In this spirit, Philippe Ouedraogo, "pro-LIPAD" former minister for regional development and telecommunications, has been appointed Burkina Faso's candidate for the post of chief engineer of the Liptako Gourma mines.(Footnote 2) (Liptako Gourma is a joint organization comprising Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, whose aim is to promote the development of these three countries' border regions).

The aim is obviously to give guarantees of good intentions to LIPAD's grass-roots members and thus to separate them from their historical leaders. Moreover, the Burkinabe authorities' ultimate intention is to create a broad political grouping in which all parties and small groups would merge to support the CNR's policy, in other words, that of the head of state.

Cooperation Agreements

Moreover, the government is relying increasingly on the Revolutionary Defense Committees [CDR], whose Secretary General Capt Ouedraogo coordinated the campaign against the LIPAD "counterrevolutionaries" last month.

On the other hand, it seems that the activism of the CDR is irritating a large section of the population.

In the neighborhoods, enthusiasm for the "revolution" has now wanted considerably, and the CDR are often seen as restrictive structures. The election of sector delegates on 15 and 16 September was a fiasco, since the population systematically opposed candidates supporting the CDR, none of whom was elected.

The new realism which seems to be prevailing in Ouagadougou seems to give preference to cooperation with France.

While regretting that French aid is not greater and more rapid, Capt Sankara in fact stated: "I think that the French understand us better now; I even think that some officials feel some sympathy with what we are doing. They may feel frustration because the situation in France prevents them from doing what they would like to do. Essentially we are doing it instead of them," he said with irony.

"We have never been anti-French," he added, "but there were too many intermediaries between France and Burkina Faso who were anti-French."

However conciliatory these statements may be, they should not create any illusion: Relations between France and Burkina Faso could deteriorate as rapidly as they now seem to be normalizing, because both of sensitive Burkinabe nationalism and deep Burkinabe distrust of the former colonial power. Especially since not all bones of contention between the two capitals have been resolved.

The renegotiation of the cooperation agreements, which were to be signed on 4 August, is still facing three problem areas.

Although the first two — judicial questions and the movement of individuals — do not pose any fundamental political problem, the third (the state ownership agreement) is trickier. The Burkinabe authorities, who have nationalized their land and mineral resources, are questioning all French ownership rights, replacing them with the right of possession of mortgaged property [droit de jouissance des hypotheques]; they want to recover the French diplomatic buildings, especially the 12,696 square meters of land occupied by the embassy a short distance from the president's residence, in other words inside the "security perimeter."

Paris obviously thinks it unacceptable to question these rights of ownership. Nonetheless, in view of the present climate, it is not impossible that a solution could be found.

This leaves the Kompienga dam and Operation Tambao, two projects which Paris still deems unrealistic and uneconomical. At the same time Burkina Faso has presented France with a series of demands: in addition to purely and simply writing off its bilateral debt, it wants emergency aid (food and medicines) and military aid (around 100 jeeps, 60 light reconnaissance and support vehicles, Milan missiles, and engineering equipment).

Development and Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci's visit to Ouagadougou on 2 November at Capt Sankara's request sealed the rapprochement between the two countries. It is only massive French aid which is enabling Burkina Faso to meet its short-term deadlines.

However, we will have to wait a few months to assess whether the current climate of confidence between the two capitals is based on firm foundations and whether the new political stability just established in Ouagadougou will stand up to the extremism and outside pressures of the Burkinabe revolution's "friends."

GHANA

Increased Nigerian Oil Imports Considered

AB150045 Dakar PANA in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Nov (NAN/PANA) — Ghana will consider stepping up its oil imports from Nigeria following Nigeria's recent decision to reduce the price of its crude oil from 30 dollars to 28 dollars per barrel, the Accra newspaper *DAILY GRAPHIC*, reported on Monday.

The report, quoted by the West Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), said that Nigeria currently supplied all the fuel needs of Ghana and the price cut would save Ghana about 16 million dollars (about 12 million naira) per year.

Under the terms of a contract signed between the two countries in April, Ghana imports 88,000 metric tonnes or 20 million U.S. dollars (N15 million) worth of crude oil from Nigeria every month. The contract expires after one year, but it is subject to renewal. Oil accounts for about 50 per cent of Ghana's import bills.

Burkinabe Told Not To Harm 'Cordial Relations'

AB130920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Burkina Faso nationals living in Ghana have been advised to continue leading a peaceful life and refrain from any activities that would harm the cordial relations between Ghana and Burkina Faso.

Addressing a meeting of Mosi [a Burkinabe tribe] in Accra, the head of the Mosi community, Alhaji Salif Zongo, advised them to contribute toward the social and economic development of the country through the establishment of programs which would improve their living standards. Alhaji Zongo said they could do this by going into partnership with Ghanaian counterparts in small-scale industries such as gari [food product made of cassava] processing and soap making.

Newspapers Support Reshuffling of Cabinet

AB122035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GRAPHIC* observes that it should be apparent by now to anyone but the most insensitive that the philosophy of the 31 December revolution has no room for the idea of power as something to cling to for its rewards. Power is to be used responsibly to further the process in any official capacity, be it at the community level or in the highest office, and must be used in the knowledge that the sacrifices demanded of them are greater than any reward, save the reward of having the satisfaction of making a contribution to Ghana's future.

The *GRAPHIC* says there are a few who are known to us all and who know themselves who are not in tune with the revolutionary process, whose attitudes, lifestyles, and sense of commitment have grown away from the people whom they were meant to serve. But to most of those involved in the reshuffle, considerations of status and prestige are irrelevant. They are people from diverse professions and walks of life who have been called upon to serve their nation for a time. When therefore it is decided that they can be more effective in another capacity or that someone else has come to light who could take over from them, it is with no sense of rancour or disappointment that they should move on, but with pride and having social justice.

The *GRAPHIC* goes on: The changes made this weekend are more than a mere reshuffle. They are important structural changes. Apart from the appointment of members of the National Commission for Democracy, which will enable it to begin work in earnest to fashion a truly appropriate and participatory system of democracy, there is the creation of a national economic commission. This new body will have an integrated overview of the economic performance which should make it possible to identify and correct where necessary any problem which may arise in the implementation of the economic recovery program.

Also significant is the deployment of secretaries to strengthen the office of the coordinating secretary and the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat, two vital but hitherto overloaded points in the system of government. There have been changes during the years, but this weekend's changes mark a new phase in the revolutionary process, a substantial qualitative change which make possible a more vigorous drive forward. The *GRAPHIC* hopes that all Ghanaians will respond, not just the new office holders and not just those who are returning to their former jobs, but everyone in the villages and the cities, on the farms, in the factories, and offices must respond to this new phase with increased efficiency, productivity, and responsibility. That was the *GRAPHIC*.

The *GHANAIAN TIMES* views the changes as yet another demonstration of the PNDC's intention to stick to the philosophy of the revolution. The paper expects that in whatever role secretaries find themselves, they will be so guided by the experiences they gained in their former areas as to promote the objectives of the revolution, though more than most of their countrymen and women know about the hard task that the nation is confronted with. The *TIMES* writes: We all have to remind ourselves once again that certain basic tenets have entered into the national consciousness. Among these are those persons who (?through) office are accountable to the real producers of the national wealth in the villages, in the towns, and in the cities, that no one can cheat or misuse his position for personal advantage at the cost of the national interest and expect to get away with it; that those practices which brought the nation to the brink of disaster will not be permitted to be repeated, and that those who do so insult the intelligence of the true producers of the wealth of this country.

Finally, the *TIMES* says: In order to win a race, a winning team depends on the trust that each member of the team will run up to the best of his or her ability. It is so with the government.

As the batons change hands, new runners must keep up with the speed of the fastest before them and also improve upon it, but by all means the best guarantee of effective work is clear commitment to the revolutionary path. Anyone given a leadership role by the PNDC, whether as secretary or in other capacities, who cannot faithfully sustain this part will certainly find the *GHANAIAN TIMES* rebellious and uncooperative.

GUINEA

LE MONDE Interviews President Lansana Conte

PM121631 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 84 p 6

[Interview with President Lansana Conte by Jean-Claude Pomonti in Conakry — date not given]

[Text] [Pomonti] Mr President, what is the precise situation in your country 7 months after the 3 April coup d'etat?

[Conte] People in other countries have difficulty realizing what our situation is like. For 26 years Guinea was Sekou Toure. We had no postal service, no telephones, no newspapers; it was dangerous to appear in public with a European. We had no contact with the rest of the world, and the rest of the world knew nothing about Guinea, aside from its president. He expressed his opinions! He was good at talking and writing. And he often said good things. That won over many people, especially many of your fellow citizens, and some people still believe in him...

In Guinea illusions were quickly dispelled. The real situation was entirely different from what he said. He spoke of democracy, people's mobilization, and the entire population was enrolled into political organizations: Guineans began to live for politics. They forgot how to work. People obtained positions not because they were competent, but by flattery and informing on people; promotion was obtained by anonymous letters; women were enticed away from their homes, and children were enticed from the straight and narrow; everybody was afraid. The result is an entirely demobilized people who have lost all sense of initiatives and responsibility.

The many limitations on the free circulation of people and goods and the heavy contributions in kind demanded from the peasants made our agricultural production fall. The roads, railroads, and telephone network were abandoned. Guinea must be rebuilt. This country, which is said to be the richest in West Africa, is now the most underdeveloped: This is all part of the former regime's legacy.

In foreign countries, people talked namely about arbitrary detentions and Boiro Camp, where people were left to die of hunger and thirst.

Several thousand people probably died. But Sekou Toure is responsible for much more than that: He is responsible for a country left to rot, a social fabric which has been destroyed, and citizens who have been turned into passive people.... The most important thing for us today is to change people's thinking, to get all Guineans back to work, and to restore in them the taste for enterprise and ambition for themselves and their country.

[Pomonti] This is a difficult task, and it requires great internal cohesion and a stable regime....

[Conte] I know that foreign countries are watching us.... it is true that we are still divided. The previous regime left us this other heavy burden: disunity among Guineans. It played ethnic groups off against each other, and it created a Fulani problem. Sekou Toure was surrounded exclusively by members of his family and his clan; that did not prevent his own Malinke ethnic group from suffering a great deal of repression. On his death his heirs were ready to fight each other; that would have sparked off a civil war, and perhaps the country's collapse.

It was primarily for this reason that the military intervened: to prevent a bloodbath. And the people welcomed us with enthusiasm, not only because of their new-found freedom, but because they expect the military to guarantee civil peace. I hear this desire expressed in all my visits to the provinces. My main aim is to preserve and strengthen this new-found unity.

Under the second republic, all Guineans are equal. We will only consider competence, honesty, and work in choosing men. My first duty is not to tolerate any division within the Army: It must set an example. I did not seek power and, when the time comes, I am prepared to return to my region, but while I am president I will shoulder all my responsibilities, and the main one is to maintain our unity.

"We Need Lucidity"

[Pomonti] What is your initial assessment of your action over the past 7 months?

[Conte] We have undertaken recovery in all sectors at the same time. Major national conferences were held on education, health care, and industry. Our first test was the start of the new academic year. Thanks to the general mobilization of teaching staff and the help of friendly countries, I think we succeeded. The task facing us is still a considerable one. The first thing we now need to achieve is lucidity. We are telling our friends to criticize us and point out things which are not going well.

I know that there is still a great deal which needs to be remedied, that things which I do not like are taking place in my country. Habits of corruption, laziness, and parasitism are difficult to eradicate. The fact that the syli, our currency, has a much lower real exchange rate than the legal rate encourages speculation....

Routine, red tape, and administrative delays in the civil service are another legacy from the past; we have kept virtually all the former regime's civil servants....

[Pomonti] You give the impression of preferring medicine to surgery as a cure for the patient...

[Conte] Yes, this is a matter of temperament, and also because 26 years has a deep effect on people: They have acquired bad habits because they were deceived. We must improve the material conditions of their lives: Without a stable currency and good working conditions our speeches will remain pious hopes. But we also know that you cannot change the way people think in a day. You have to give people a chance of improving them-

selves and keep your confidence in them. I prefer to spend a little time in bringing about the country's recovery, but to do it with as many Guineans as possible, because in the future we will need everybody's goodwill.

But the time will come when it will be necessary to make our choice. My patience will have limits: Those who have not changed will realize this.

[Pomonti] What does Guinea expect from international cooperation?

[Conte] The first few years will be difficult for us; the monetary reform will force us to make sacrifices. We will have to ease the effects on the people, who have suffered a great deal and who would not understand or accept an abrupt drop in their living standards. The IMF should also have experts in the psychology of peoples....

It is in this area that foreign aid will be decisive. But in the short term what we need is not just financial aid. First we need to set our own house in order and, to do that, we must establish the exact state of our finances and our banks. I will not take any decisions without a sound knowledge of the situation and of the consequences of the actions we will have to take. We have asked France for experts to help us study all this.

I must take this opportunity to say how satisfied I am with the results of the visit which your Development and Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci has just made to our country. But whatever aid we receive from abroad, it will never replace the effort we ourselves must make: Our main resource is the work of our inhabitants.

Our mineral resources should not give us any illusions: We need foreign aid to exploit them. We must deserve the confidence of investors by our work and our abilities.

In order to be able to buy from foreign countries what we need to exploit our resources, we must export more and stop importing what we can produce ourselves. My current priority is agriculture: I want Guinea to be self-sufficient in food next year, as it was before and during the colonial period.

Cooperation With All

[Pomonti] Mr President, what do you see as France's place in this international cooperation?

[Conte] Guinea wants to be the friend of all peoples in the world, whatever their political options; we refuse to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and want to develop our cooperation with all.

But it is true that some countries are closer to us in geographical or historical terms. This is true of France. I think I speak for all Guineans when I say that it is a great joy for us to reestablish close links with your country.

And these are not empty words: The decision we have made to unify our education system on the basis of the teaching of French and the valuable aid which your best teachers have given us this summer in preparing for our new school year are the first signs of this.

[Pomonti] Will the military be in power for a long time?

[Conte] For as long as necessary; probably a relatively long time. We have no choice: We must calm people down and instill in Guineans a sense of effort and responsibility. We must put them to work and revive the economy. It is ridiculous to talk of political parties in Guinean society's present dilipidated state; I do not even want any associations; at the present time they would be formed on the basis of ethnic groups. Our priorities are clear and, to ensure national recovery, we must be closely united: Why encourage new divisions? Once the country has recoevered, it will be necessary to make new choices; we hope that the Guineans will then have become responsible people. In these conditions, a public debate may be useful to the country: Democracy as you understand it will then finally have a meaning for us.

[Pomonti] The forthcoming OAU summit was due to have been held in Conakry. You gave up that opportunity. What is Guinea's present position toward this organization and what does it expect this summot to achieve?

[Conte] This summit will be very important for Africa. We are facing many serious problems. Will we be able to tackle these problems in a responsible way? Will Africa finally realize that the most important question for it is economic development? This is what is at stake at this summit.

However, on the eve of its opening, people are talking of nothing but Chad and the Western Sahara. There is no question of our showing no interest in those regions. When African brothers are in difficulties we must help them. But at present it is the opposite that is happening: These local conflicts are contaminating the whole of Africa. Because of the Western Sahara, Africans are dividing into two blocs, and the OAU is on the verge of collapse!

We African states ought to encourage union, not division, and to do this we must refrain from supporting one country at the expense of another.

Guinea refuses to choose between Algeria and Morocco. It will stay in Addis Ababa whatever solution is adopted on the SDAR's admission. Cooperation among African states would be better and more frank if each of us refrained from tolerating on its territory any subversive activity directed against another African state.

LIBERIA

LPP Chairman Charged With Violation of Decree

AB142340 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The acting chairman of the proposed Liberia People's Party, LPP, Mr Dusty Wolokolie, today appeared before the people's first judicial circuit court in Monrovia on charges of violation of Decree No 88-A. Decree No 88-A forbids the spreading of lies, rumors, and disinformation to the public.

At the call of the case today, the defense lawyers petitioned the court to file defendant Wolokolie's file separately in the absence of co-defendant Anthony Kesselly. The defense lawyer argued that there [words indistinct] in the interest of Mr Wolokolie to be in jail for time indefinite, awaiting the arrest of Kesselly who was jointly charged with Wolokolie but has not been traced.

Doe Political Advisor Resigns for NDPL Role

AB150035 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The political advisor to head of state Doe, Gbai Gballa, is said to have resigned his post to devote full time to politics. The *NEW LIBERIAN* of yesterday, which did not say when Mr Gballa's resignation takes effect, quoted him as saying he had resigned to take on the role as the new full-time administrator of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL].

It can be recalled that a few months ago Mr Gbai Gballa and Dr George Boley were honorably retired from the Armed Forces of Liberia and at the same time they said they were not resigning their posts in government.

NIGERIA

SDAR Recognition Called 'Mature Political Decision'

AB131640 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The controversy over the political status of Western Sahara since Spain relinguished the territory 9 years ago has no doubt put into serious question the confidence the people of Africa have in the OAU. This is because of the inability of the OAU to resolve the dispute with utmost dispatch, no matter whose ox is caught. The story of the dispute is no longer new to any observer of Africa's political evolution.

By relinquishing the territory in 1975 without preparing the people of Western Sahara for independence, Spain deliberately wanted to cause more trouble in Africa and this is what many African leaders failed to grasp at the time. Consequently, Morocco cashed in on grounds of a so-called historical factor to claim ownership of the territory, but against the expressed wish of the people. The Saharans on their part proclaimed themselves the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, and sought recogntion from African states, as well as admission into the continental body. At the same time, Morocco and her allies threatened to break off the OAU should SDAR be allowed to take its seat in the organization.

Perhaps in a determined effort to resolve the dispute amicably, the OAU set up an eight-member mission Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, of which Nigeria was a member until October this year, when she withdrew her membership because the committee can longer perform for obvious reasons. The Western Sahara crisis reached its climax in 1982 when the 19th summit of the OAU in Tripoli, Libya, was twice deadlocked because of the lack of quorum as more than 18 pro-Moroccan member states boycotted the meeting of African leaders. It is pertinent to note that while the cloud of uncertainty hangs over the OAU in each passing year, the SDAR gets recognition from several African states. Before this year's summit, as many as 29 countries had given their recognition to the disputed territory.

That Nigeria did not accord her recognition to SDAR stems solely from her membership of the OAU Implementation Committee. As a one-time member of this committee, for instance, Nigeria in 1982 spearheaded the evolution of a peace plan which would lead to a ceasefire on the disputed territory and consequently a referendum to determine the wishes of the Saharans. The deadline for the abortive plan was in December 1983. Secondly, Nigeria made several efforts for the reconvening of the OAU Implementation Committee but all to no avail. Nigeria, having exhausted all OAU guidelines to resolve amicably the burning issue of Western Sahara, decided to employ a more rational and pragmatic approach, aware that she is being looked upon to take the lead on matters affecting Africa.

Nigeria's recent action to recognize the SDAR as an independent and sovereign African state could therefore be described as a most mature political decision by the present administration, reminescent of Nigeria's action in Addis Ababa at the 1975 OAU summit when Angolan independence was in jeopardy. Recognition of SDAR by Nigeria is also symbolic in many other ways: First, it has swelled the number of OAU member states that have recognized the territory to 30; secondly, it will definitely influence other African states that have not made up their mind to do so; thirdly, it has laid to rest wide speculations over Nigeria's stand in such intractable problems, as well as the fear whether the OAU will survive over the Western Sahara dispute that has threatened its existence over the years.

Above all, the announcement of Nigeria's action to recognize the SDAR could not have come at any other appropriate place than on the eve of the OAU's 20th summit at the seat of the organization; and, as aptly stated by Nigeria's minister for external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, while declaring this country's stand in the Ethiopian capital on Sunday, the Western Sahara issue had led to the abysmal neglect of other socioeconomic problems confronting Africa.

It is hoped that the 20th summit of the OAU will overcome this protracted burden and address itself to such intricate issues as drought, famine, worsening economy, and the disturbing developments in southern Africa.

Papers Comment on African Issues, OAU Summit

AB131314 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Three papers the *VOICE*, the *SATELITE*, and the *CON CORD* assess some of the issues that are being discussed at the ongoing 20th summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The papers offer some meaningful suggestions on how such issues can be amicably settled.

The *VOICE*, in deliberating on the Western Sahara crisis, points out that the problem has lingered for too long without resolution. It says the conduct and attitude of King Hassan of Morocco in resolving the issue has remained consistently negative. The *VOICE* calls on the OAU to act decisively to admit the SDAR.

The *SATELITE*, in assessing the political problems confronting Angola, believes that the reactionary forces are hindering the development efforts of the country. The paper advises the OAU to devise a way of reconciling all the warring factions so as to be able to stand up to Western intrigues and South Africa's military incursions.

On the Chadian crisis, the *SATELITE* reminds the OAU summit to ensure that any vacuum that will be created by the withdrawal of foreign troops should be filled.

The *CONCORD* in its comments draws the attention of the conference to the fact that the OAU has to be preoccupied with political matters rather than interregional and economic issues. It urges the summit to address itself to the problems of population control, increasing output in agriculture and farming. The *CON CORD* equally suggests the conference should ensure that the Charter of Human Rights is ratified by member states. To discourage nonpayment of dues by member states, the paper is of the opinion that the names of defaulting countries should be widely published.

The *HERALD* heartily endorses the recognition of the SDAR by the Federal Military Government. It says the diplomatic support of Nigeria for the SDAR cause is not only a great relief to the Polisario leadership, but will further enhance OAU activities. The paper notes that for long King Hassan of Morocco has defied with impunity the OAU resolution on Western Sahara. The *HERALD* urges the Federal Government to continue to back the SDAR with all necessary aid to enable her push out the imperialists.

The *GUARDIAN* examines the problems confronting Angola since independence, 9 years ago. The paper observes that since her independence, that country has been embroiled in war with UNITA and apartheid South African troops. It sympathizes with Angola in her attempt to repulse reactionary forces. The *GUARDIAN* expresses the hope that apartheid South Africa will be brought to her knees.

The *STAR* examines the hostile attitude of the United States of America to UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence and the efforts to end apartheid South African policy in that area.

The paper is of the view that America and her Western allies, who constitute the majority at the UN Security Council, are actively supporting apartheid South Africa's intransigence.

The paper equally condemns the U.S. insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola as a precondition for Namibian independence.

SENEGAL

Mauritanian Opposition Leaders Released, Leave

AB140731 Paris AFP in English 0708 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Dakar, Nov 14 (AFP) — Mauritanian opposition leader Khattri Ould Die was freed from custody here Tuesday and ordered to leave Senegal after being questioned by Senegalese security officials since Thursday, reliable sources said.

The sources said Mr Die, head of the Mauritanian Nationalist Organization, ONAM, would leave for Rome today. Another released ONAM leader, who was not named, would go to Rabat. Both had been allowed to choose the country to which they would be expelled.

Their detention and expulsion followed a meeting here Thursday between Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Mauritanian Interior Minister Lieutenant Colonel Abdoulaye Yall.

ANGOLA

MPLA, DPRK Offensive Against UNITA Reported

MB150705 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Sources have told our Africa desk that MPLA and North Korean forces in Angola are said to be engaged in major offensive against UNITA in the Nambuangongo region about 200 km northeast of Luanda. The sources said an increasing number of North Koreans were involved in the latest offensive aimed at stopping UNITA's drive towards Luanda. They said fighter aircraft and helicopter gunships were being used in the operations.

1,000 DPRK Troops Arrive

MB151208 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A Portuguese weekly newspaper, *TEMPO*, reports that a further 1,000 North Korean troops have arrived in Angola. It says they disembarked overnight at Obriz, south of Luanda, and were immediately sent sent to Nambuangongo where the government is conducting a military operation against UNITA.

The newspaper reports that the shock troops were sent in response to a request by President Santos of Angola, and that more North Korean troops are standing by at Pyongyang Harbor ready to leave for Angola at short notice.

Earlier it was reported that the Angolan Government and UNITA forces were involved in heavy fighting about 200 km northeast of Luanda. The report said that a large number of North Koreans were taking part in an offensive aimed at [word indistinct] UNITA advance on the capital.

Meanwhile, it is reported that President Santos has had talks with the North Korean vice president, Kim Yong-nam [title as heard] in Addis Ababa. Radio Luanda reports that the two leaders discussed economic cooperation between their countries.

KUP Reports 140 FAPLA, 7 Cubans Killed

MB080928 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese for Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Free land of Angola, 8 Nov, (KUP) — About 140 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and 7 Cubans were killed in Angola in UNITA operations against the MPLA last week. An operational bulletin from UNITA's Armed Forces Office of operations says that 14 URAL and IFA trucks and 1 BRDM were also destroyed during the same operations.

According to the bulletin, 12 MPLA soldiers, including 3 agents of the military police, were killed, while a Lieutenant Jorge Domingos and an aspiring officer named Andre Pedro were taken prisoner when UNITA forces attacked a force of the 143d Battalion near Quincuzo on Thursday last week. Earlier, on Wednesday, UNITA forces killed 19 FAPLA and 4 Cubans and destroyed all the buildings, 4 URAL and IFA trucks, and 1 water pumping engine when they attacked and captured the Canda post, situated 17 km north of Malanje. On the same day, a mine planted on the Dundo-Kamissombo road by UNITA forces was detonated by a truck carrying 13 FAPLA and 3 Cubans. The truck was destroyed with all its occupants.

The same UNITA bulletin reports that a supply convoy which was travelling from Benguela to Huambo was attacked by UNITA forces on Thursday. Some 19 enemy were killed and 5 trucks carrying war equipment were destroyed. Ten FAPLA soldiers were killed at a place 35 km from Samba Lukala when UNITA forces attacked the MPLA on Tuesday last week. On the same day, a FAPLA battalion lost 17 men, including 5 state security officers, when it was attacked by UNITA forces south of Saurimo.

The bulletin further says that on Sunday of last week the MPLA 31st battalion was ambushed by UNITA forces on the right bank of the Donge River northeast of Caxito in Luanda Province. As a result of the attack, the MPLA suffered 35 dead. In Luanda an MPLA convoy was also attacked and 3 trucks were totally destroyed.

During this period UNITA suffered 7 dead, 18 wounded, and 1 missing.

USSR Using Airspace To Monitor Communications

MB141625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Soviet aircraft with sophisticated equipment are using Angolan airspace to monitor communications in southern Africa. The Portuguese periodical *AFRICA JOURNAL* says in a feature article that these Soviet activities are taking place without the knowledge of the Angolan Government. The article says the Cuban military leaders are aware of these monitoring activities. It claims there are about 1,000 Soviet military advisors in Angola, apart from the approximately 30,000 Cuban troops.

Embassy Official Cites Cooperation With Zaire

MB140835 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] The Angolan charge d'affaires in Zaire said in Kinshasa yesterday that agreements signed between the two countries are being applied. Speaking to the Zairian information media in honor of the ninth anniversary of Angolan independence, Gaspar dos Santos gave as an example the agreement on communications which is being implemented by the two countries in all its fields.

The Angolan charge d'affaires also spoke of cooperation between Air Zaire and the Angolan airlines and sea security issues recently discussed by delegations of the two countries. On activities carried out by UNITA armed bandits along the Benguela railroad, Gaspar dos Santos said that the bandits have been blocking the movement of people and goods between the two countries.

LESOTHO

Dissension Within LLA Cited, Executions Reported

MB141808 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Lesotho news agency has received reports that executions by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] of its former members who wish to return to Lesotho are continuing. The agency is awaiting confirmation of the execution recently of a certain Mr Moleko, who is alleged to have been killed because he wished to join an increasing number of terrorists who wish to desert Mokhehle and return home.

This execution confirms reports made to the government by terrorists who have already returned home. They have reported that the majority of LLA terrorists are disgruntled with the terror movement and they have confronted its leader, Mr Mokhehle, with the fact that he is taking orders from southern African [as heard] officials. Many of the terrorists, according to the report, are daily seeking opportunities to escape home. It is also known that Mokhehle is heavily guarded, as executions have put his own life in danger due to possible revenge measures being taken by the group wishing to return home.

Libyans To Donate $200,000 in Drought Aid

MB140726 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Libya has decided to give Lesotho $200,000 as its contribution to assist this country in the difficulties it is facing as a result of the effects of drought. This announcement was made by the Libyan secretary of foreign liaison, Mr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, at the current 20th OAU summit meeting. Mr Turayki expressed concern on the drought situation in Africa and said that his country will also provide $10 million for the drought-stricken Sahel region in West Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

21 'Armed Bandits' Killed in Tete, Inhambane

MB120647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 11 Nov 84

[From the "Armed Forces' Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] The military offensive is continuing with effort, determination, and courage which characterizes our FPLM forces with the aim to annihilate totally the armed bandits.

Thus, 10 armed bandits were killed in the Tete Province. In the same operation, we captured AKM weapons and several boxes of ammunition. Our comrades in Zambezia Province, Mocuba District, destroyed an armed bandit camp and killed five bandits, injuring three others.

In the Inhambane Province, the FPLM forces killed 11 bandits, captured war materiel, and recovered some possessions belonging to the population while destroying another camp of the armed bandits in that province.

Renamo 'Terrorists' Kill 17

MB131204 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Survivors of a massacre by MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] terrorists in central Mozambique have given details of the attack on their village. Seventeen peasants were killed and five were wounded in the raid which took place on 15 October at a village of (Muderengue), not far from the town of Chimoio in the central Province of Manica.

Survivors in Chimoio hospital said the MNR terrorists opened fire on the village just after midnight using bazookas and mortars. They then stormed the village and shot people at point-blank range. One man, 35-year-old (Mandigo Jeque), said the MNR killed his wife, his mother, two of his children, his two sisters, and his [word indistinct]. An elderly couple were burned alive in their house when it was set on fire by the terrorists. When another resident protested the murder of his wife, the terrorists hacked him to death with knives.

The raiders looted a warehouse carrying off corn, salt, sorghum, and pangas [machetes]. The terrorists then set fire to the warehouse, the village primary school, the medical post, and more than 100 homes. A start has been made toward reconstruction with assistance from the provincial administration.

BBC Interviews Portugal's Gama on 'Subversion'

MB100922 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Nov 84

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been certain rumors recently about the alleged involvement of Portugal in the attempts to negotiate a cease-fire between the Mozambican National Resistance [MNR] rebels and the Frelimo Government in Mozambique. There have been reports from South Africa, which chaired the stalled peace talks in Pretoria, that Portuguese ministers have been in touch with MNR to frustrate the discussions.

The MNR claims that the Portuguese consulate in Maputo issued visas to a group of Mozambique secret policemen who planned to assassinate MNR leaders, including the secretary general, Evo Fernandes.

Portugal's foreign ministers, Jaime Gama is in London. Fiona Ledger asked him what he made of all the allegations.

[Begin recording] [Gama] We shall always distinguish between facts and propaganda. What I can assure you is that Portuguese Government has no connection at all with any kind of subversion in Africa or in any other areas of the world.

[Ledger] It was said by the Mozambican press that on 11 October a phone call was made by a member of the Portuguese Govern-

ment to the MNR. The MNR was saying that they had been invited to Lisbon to discuss their position. Is there any truth in that?

[Gama] That is intelligence misinformation. All those things have been clearly denied by Portuguese members of government and by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

[Ledger] Can you comment on the role played by a well-known industrialist, Manuel Bulhosa, who is said actually to be backing the MNR, along with Minister of State Almeida Santos?

[Gama] Minister of state and vice prime minister — they denied categorically those facts. I am not aware of the political activities of Mr Bulhosa. The last political activity I was informed about him is that he went in a visit to Mozambique as a guest of the Mozambican Government.

[Ledger] Why do you think that all these rumors are being circulated. Who is doing it and why?

[Gama] When you face trouble it is very comfortable to look for a scapegoat.

[Ledger] You think that the Portuguese Government has been made a scapegoat since the Nkomati agreement does not appear to be working at the moment?

[Gama] No, it is my opinion. [as heard]

[Ledger] Does it not sour or strain your relations with the Mozambican Government when this kind of thing is being said about the Portuguese Government?

[Gama] No, because we understand that foreign minister of Mozambique Government is acting like that and we understand also statements made for public opinion consumption.

[Ledger] You have been very sympathetic about this, but aren't you personally pretty exasperated?

[Gama] No, because we are prepared to face these issues in a long-term approach and we are used to it. We are not dealing with African issues for the last 5 years or months, but for the last 5 centuries.

[Ledger] Can I turn now to another issue? I was speaking to the MNR's representative in Lisbon on Wednesday night and he said that there were up to 20 members of the Mozambican security police, SNASP [National People's Security Service] who are at this moment roaming around Portugal with the aim, with the misson, to assassinate Evo Fernandes and other people. Can you comment on this?

[Gama] I have noticed that some statements like those have been published involving Portuguese Embassy in Mozambique. The Portuguese Embassy has been accused of that and the Foreign Ministry decided to raise a judicial action against the authors of those statements.

[Ledger] So, it will be, what, a libel case then, in effect?

[Gama] Yes.

[Ledger] Why not simply restrict the activity of Evo Fernandes and other MNR leaders in Portugal because it does seem to be a constant source of tension between the Portuguese Government and the Mozambican Government?

[Gama] We do not allow any of these movements to have headquarters or to organize press conferences or to have political activities in Portugal, but we are a free country and Portuguese journalists have the same liberties you have for having the phone numbers of everyone in the world. [end recording]

Joint RSA Tourism Venture Agreement Signed

MB142025 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The first Mozambique-South Africa joint venture was formed yesterday with the signing of an accord between the National Tourism Enterprise of Mozambique and South African businessman Johan Peter Henn. It is the Mozambican Society of Tourism, Ltd., also known as MOZATOUR, Ltd.

The Mozambican authorities have granted exclusive rights to MOZATOUR to operate on Inhaca Island in the commercial and industrial fields. With an initial capital of 5.5 milllion meticals equally shared by the two consortiums, the enterprise will first invest in rehabilitating the only hotel at Inhaca Island. The South African share will be in the form of convertible currency. MOZATOUR will be based in Maputo and subject to Mozambican law. This is the first enterprise to be formed since the approval of the foreign investment code in Mozambique in August.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Says 7,400 Register for Military Service

MB081659 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] says more than 7,400 people in the central area of Namibia have registered for military service. All men between the ages of 17 and 54 in Namibia are obliged to register according to legislation passed recently. Registration began with the central districts and will be extended later to include other areas.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. Delegation To Hear Response to Proposals

MB141646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1627 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — A top United States delegation is due to arrive in Pretoria tomorrow to hear the South African Government's response to Angolan Government proposals made two weeks ago for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola to facilitate a SWA/Namibian settlement.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha confirmed this evening that he and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, would be meeting the U.S. delegation led by the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, for talks in Pretoria tomorrow and Friday.

The talks will be sequel to talks between Dr Crocker and Mr Botha at the Cape Verde Islands off the bulge of Africa two weeks ago, where the Americans conveyed proposals by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on a withdrawal of about 30,000 Cubans from his territory to the South Africans. The South African Government — with U.S. backing — has since 1982 insisted on at least a phased withdrawal of Cubans from Angola before it is prepared to implement the United Nations 1978 Resolution 435 independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

Political observers were cautiously optimistic at the new Cape Verde talks in view of the numerous series of peace talks that had broken down in the past but pointed out that Angola's acceptance in principle of Cuban withdrawal was significant. The specific Angolan proposals on the Cubans were reported to be a withdrawal of 20,000 while 10,000 remained to protect Luanda and the oil-rich northern province of Cabinda against guerrilla units of Dr Savimbi's rebel UNITA forces.

"South Africa's response to the Angolan proposals will be conveyed and explained to the U.S. delegation," Mr Botha said.

According to reports from Windhoek yesterday, the proposals are reliably understood to be unacceptable to the South African Government. It is however openly anxious to bring about a settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue and a bargaining process, with the Angolans using the U.S. as a go-between, could develop.

More on Angolan Proposals

MB151021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 15, SAPA — The administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, left Windhoek today to attend a two-day meeting in Pretoria between a high-ranking United States delegation and South African officials, a spokesman for his office said.

The discussions, which begin today, are expected to center on South Africa's reply to Angolan Government proposals for the phased withdrawal of 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola to expedite a SWA/Namibian settlement.

Mr Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, said he and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, would be meeting the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

The Americans conveyed the Angolan proposals to Mr Botha at a meeting two weeks ago in Cape Verde, off Africa's west coast.

According to earlier reports, the Angolan proposals entailed the phased withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops over a period of three years, while the remaining 10,000 would be stationed in northern Angola to protect Luanda and guard oil installations in the Cabinda enclave.

The Cuban withdrawal would begin after implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, leading after seven months to internationally supervised elections and independence in SWA/Namibia after South Africa's military presence in the territory had been reduced to a residual force of 1500 infantry soldiers.

On commencement of the UN-sponsored independence process in SWA/Namibia, the Cuban forces in Angola would be restricted north of the 16th parallel, about 150 km from the territory's border with Angola.

In terms of the Angolan proposals, the Cubans would begin to go home in stages of 5000 men for each completed phase, as soon as the number of South African troops in SWA/Namibia had been decreased to 1500.

Earlier reports said the proposals were reliably understood to be unacceptable to South Africa in their present form, particularly because a major Cuban presence would be sustained in Angola long after the seven-month period of the UN independence process in SWA/Namibia had expired.

South Africa is, however, viewing as significant the Angolan acknowledgement of the need for a Cuban pull-out and is keen to continue negotiations with the Angolans through the United States, reports said.

Joint Monitoring Commission Meeting Postponed

MB140850 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 84 p 2

[By Chris Freimond, political correspondent]

[Text] The meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), which is expected to pave the way for the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola has been delayed.

It is now expected to take place after November 20, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria yesterday.

The meeting was earlier scheduled for tomorrow or before.

It is understood that the delay is due to practical problems and not a breakdown of the settlement process. The two sides have been unable to agree on a mutually suitable date before November 20.

The South Africans proposed three dates to the Angolans, but the Angolans wanted a meeting after November 20.

Both sides are still in contact and a final date for the JMC meeting is expected soon.

The JMC comprises military and government representatives of South Africa and Angola.

It has been monitoring the withdrawal of SADF forces from Angola as well as SWAPO activity in the region in terms of an agreement reached in Lusaka earlier this year.

It has been moving south towards the SWA/Angolan border in phases and is now based at Ngiva, about 40 km from the border.

The long delay in finalising withdrawal has been attributed to various political and military problems.

The final withdrawal of SA troops from Angola is seen as a significant step towards a resolution of the SWA problem.

In Pretoria yesterday the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is understood to have briefed the Cabinet on the new moves towards a settlement.

Details of the SA response to the latest developments are unlikely to be made known before they have been relayed to the United States.

Anglicans Elect Tutu Bishop of Johannesburg

MB140738 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Anglican Church in South Africa has announced that this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been elected the new Anglican bishop of Johannesburg. The appointment was made by the synod of Anglican bishops meeting in the Orange Free State Province.

Bishop Tutu is the first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg. Church officials said that Bishop Tutu, who is lecturing at the General Theological Seminary in New York, had accepted his appointment.

ZAIRE

Angolan Diplomat Praises 'Excellent Relations'

AB131358 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0955 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Nov (AZAP) — About 20,000 Angolans have returned to their country in the framework of the national reconstruction, but the unification of the country is still posing problems because of the presence of "armed bandits" (armed opponents of the Luanda regime) operating in the bush and along the Benguela railroad.

The actions of these "bandits" hinders the circulation of persons and goods in certain parts of the country and between Angola and Zaire.

Gaspard Cardoso dos Santos, charge d'affaires of the Angolan Embassy in Zaire, who made this statement during a press conference held on Monday on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of his country's independence, praised the excellent relations of cooperation existing between Zaire and Angola, especially in the fields of communications and transportation (maritime and air).

Concerning the free circulation of persons and goods in the two territories (Zaire and Angola), the Angolan diplomat expressed satisfaction about the permanent contacts between the authorities of the border regions of the two countries. In this connection, he recalled the numerous meetings between the commissioners of the North Luanda and Kabinda Provinces and their Zairian counterparts in Bas-Zaire and Kasai-Occidental. All these contacts, he said, enabled the reopening of several border posts, especially the one at Jema between Cabinda and Bas-Zaire.

Mr Cardoso finally indicated that talks were ongoing on the possibilities of a meeting between the businessmen of the two countries in order to promote economic cooperation.

ZAMBIA

Border Tensions Surface Over Abduction of Couple

AB141430 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Lusaka, Nov 14 (AFP) —Problems along the Zambian-Zairian border, which frequently threaten diplomatic relations between the neighboring countries, surfaced again this week over the abduction of a Zambian couple. Zambian officials confirmed that the couple was taken into custody by Zairian soldiers after being found tilling their field near the border.

Alex Shapi, member of the Central Committee of Zambia's ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] Party for the copperbelt province, said the incident happened at Sakania near Ndola and that negotiations have been started to secure their release.

The incident comes just two weeks after a disagreement over the shooting of 13 suspected smugglers by Zambian soldiers. The army has been posted along the border for two years because of the amount of problems there. Mr Shapi said no reasons have been given for the abduction of the man and wife, whose identities have been made public.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Accuses Mugabe of Telling 'Political Lie'

AB142358 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Harare, Nov 14 (AFP) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo said here today that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had lied when he accused Mr Nkomo's party of ordering anti-government rebels to commit killings and other violent acts. The opposition leader said the prime minister's statements, which came as a reaction to the slaying of an official of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], were an attempt to justify the use of security personnel in coercing voters at general elections early next year.

Mr Mugabe, speaking Sunday in the town of Beitbridge at the funeral of the official, Senator Moven Ndlovu, charged that Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZANU) was responsible. On Monday the prime minister dismissed the only two ZANU ministers from the cabinet in apparent retaliation.

At a news conference today, Mr Nkomo retorted: "ZANU refutes categorically the dangerous and malicious political lie pronounced by the prime minister: that our party is guilty of brutalities, in the nature of assassinations, robberies, arsons, rapings, abductions, assaults and other activities."

Mr Nkomo said Mr Mugabe had used the Ndlovu killing to fabricate a crisis and "deploy a political army, the Fifth Brigade, and other armed agents of ZANU... to destabilize the [words indistinct] electorate is coerced to vote for ZANU."

Nkomo Denies ZAPU Involvement

MB141516 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The leader of the opposition ZAPU party, Joshua Nkomo, has launched a fierce attack on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. At a news conference in Harare today, Nkomo denies any ZAPU involvement in the recent murder of ruling party Senator Moven Ndlovu, or any other dissident activity. Nkomo said Mugabe knew perfectly well who had killed Ndlovu and was accusing ZAPU of the murder because of his own political objectives.

(Howard Bowe) was at the news conference: [(Bowe)] The prime minister had [words indistinct] the 5th Brigade to (?mask) mass killings, rapings, and beatings in Matabeleland, said Nkomo.

[Begin Nkomo recording] The prime minister has treated Matabeleland as enemy territory that deserves military occupation — indeed, continued military occupation. Since independence, it has been noted that Mr Mugabe has projected himself as prime minister of a political party, ZANU-PF, and not of all the people of Zimbabwe. Robert Mugabe has totally failed to develop into a national leader. [end recording]

Nkomo said ZAPU remained committed to peace, stability, and development in Zimbabwe.

Dismissed ZAPU Minister Pessimistic About Country

AB141550 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Harare, Nov 14 (AFP) — A Zimbabwean cabinet minister sacked by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has expressed pessimism about the country's political future and cast doubt on the ruling ZANU party's desire to conciliate to solve political tensions and dissident violence. Cephas Msipa, former minister of water resources, was one of three ministers from the minority ZAPU party dismissed on Monday following the murder of a prominent ZANU official in Beitbridge last week. Mr Mugabe blamed ZANU for the killing.

Mr Msipa told AFP that he was surprised by his dismissal because Mr Mugabe recently agreed the rival parties should talk about possible solutions to the country's security problems. "I had been talking to the prime minister until a few weeks ago, saying "let's talk, it is the only way to find solutions. Let's be seen to be trying. At least while we are talking there will be a reduction in tensions." " And he agreed with me," Mr Msipa said. "So the dismissal came as a complete surprise because I was going to get a committee from my party to talk with ZANU."

Mr Msipa, 53, a soft-spoken man well-respected for his conciliatory attitude and commitment to unity in Zimbabwean politics, said "I am sorry that the prime minister should forget about that long term soultion (inter-party discussions). He acted because of what happened in Beitbridge but I don't think it will solve Zimbabwe's problems. This is why I feel sad for the country."

Mr Msipa said he had agreed to become ZAPU's secretary-gneeral last month in order to be a contact man between ZAPU and the government. "The people elected me deliberately because they wanted me to promote dialogue between ZAPU and government. I was doing that very sincerely and I felt like I was slapped in the face (by the sacking). I thought my role was to try and normalize relations between our two parties and to help bring about peace and unity in the country." Mr Msipa said that ZANU was not committed to dialogue to find solutions to the continuing dissident violence. "ZANU believes in a policy of crushing. They believe they can crush and crunch. That's their policy.

"They don't consider the dissidents may have genuine grievances. It's a good thing to have an open mind in problems like this. But ZANU only wants to hunt them down and kill them instead of trying to find out what the causes are."

Mr Msipa said that following his sacking he wanted to give himself time to think about "whether what I stand for can still survive or is it a 'mission impossible'? I want to see if there is any chance of bringing sanity in the whole thing here.... Whether it is still possible to have good relations between our two parties, whether they consider us (ZAPU) as Zimbabweans with whom they can speak, or if ZANU decides ZAPU is an enemy and they treat us as enemies and nothing more."

Mr Msipa said that in the current climate of tension between the two parties he felt the campaign leading up to national elections early next year may be marked by violence. He said that the election procedures would be crucial and expressed the hope that secret balloting would be used instead of the "election by viewing" where voters queue up and are counted.

Mr Msipa also said the recent local elections in rural areas were marked by intimidation by ZANU paramilitary and youth gangs. "If the elections are free and fair, particularly if they are by secret ballot, they (ZANU) would lose everywhere in Matabeleland and in parts of the midlands," he predicted.

Chiredzi ZANU Supporters Call for 1-Party State

MB142005 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] More than 2,000 ZANU-PF supporters have been staging a peaceful demonstration in Chiredzi in support of the dismissal on Monday of [words indistinct] from the government. The two are Mr Cephas Msipa and Mr John Nkomo. The demonstrators sang revolutionary songs and waved placards calling for a 1-party state in the country.

The district chairman for ZANU-PF in Chiredzi, Comrade (Cephas Buredzi) told the Zimbabwe information service that it is high time that a 1-party state is declared because minority parties have obstructed the government for a long time.

He said the demonstrators also wanted to express their revulsion at the brutal murder of the ZANU-PF Central Committee member for Beitbridge, Comrade Moven Ndlovu, by ZAPU-supported dissidents.

ZAPU Materials Found on 'Dissident's' Body

MB150658 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Three dissidents were killed by security forces in two separate contacts on Monday. One was killed in Mphoeng, south of Plumtree near the Botswana border and two in Lupane. Arms and ammunition and two bodies were shown to local journalists. Material of a political nature was found on one of the dissidents killed in Lupane. This included a book with a list of ZAPU members at the recent congress, a diagram of the ZAPU hierachy, the party's 1980 manifesto, and a copy of the ZAPU Constitution received at the recent congress.